WEATHER
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Somewhat Warmer
Moderate Winds

Daily Worker

★★ Edition

Vol. XXII, No. 284 — New York, Tuesday, November 27, 1945 — (12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

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'QUIT CHINA' DRIVE OPENS IN CONGRESS

6 Coast Representatives Call for Return of GIs

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Organized protest against America's warfare in China broke out in Congress today when six West Coast representatives—all members of President Truman's party—told the President to stop making war in China, and to bring our troops, transports and weapons home.

"Our armed intervention" is blocking the development of democracy in China and "creating the conditions for another great war," declared the six in a formal House resolution.

PATTERSON

DE LACY

The new war drive is directed against the Soviet Union, declared Rep. Hugh De Lacy (D-Wash), in a stirring speech as he introduced the resolution in the name of Reps. John M. Coffee and Charles R. Savage of his state, and Reps. Ellis E. Patterson, Ned R. Healy and Helen Gahagan Douglas of California.

"If America continues to lend its great power to the establishing of anti-Communist bases in North China, that will have its own logic," the young trade-unionist representative from Seattle declared.

"That logic," he added, " . . . is the logic of the most reactionary of American big businessmen, wanting unrestricted economic exploitation of Asia."

"It is the logic of dollar imperialism.

"It is the logic of a new world war, this time against the Soviet Union, launched from great bases in the Pacific, from a Japan, whose militarists we have not yet rooted out, from anti-Communist bases in North China."

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman, pro-fascist Michigan Republican, interrupted De Lacy to defend American intervention as "aid to China," but he quickly subsided.

De Lacy centered much of his fire on Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer and Ambasador Patrick Hurley, who had upset the Stilwell-Roosevelt policies of supporting unity in China and had given their backing to the one-party dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek.

"I have asked the State Department," said De Lacy, "under whose authority and in

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Ford Shuts Main Plant, 40,000 Out

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'39 Crimes Top '45

DA's Statistics Show Downward Rate, Refutes Press Hysteria

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Program For a Free Palestine

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British Strafe Java

Indonesian Convention Votes to Broaden Committee

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Franco Helps U. S. Banks Rob Spain

—See Page 8

U. S. Officers with Each Chiang Army Direct Battle, Yenan Charges

CHUNGKING, Nov. 26 (UP).— The Chinese Communist radio at Yenan charged today that American officers are directing the Kuomintang drive into Manchuria which has captured and passed the major fortress of Chinhsien and is rolling toward Mukden, now only 85 miles northeast.

Late reports from an authoritative government source placed the main Kuomintang armored spearhead at Kowpangtze, a railway junction 35 miles northeast of Chinhsien (Chinchow) and 85 miles southeast of Mukden.

A second armored column is striking out from Chinhsien through the Manchurian foothills along the railroad to Tungliao, in central Manchuria 185 miles north of Chinhsien on the road to Changchun (Hsinking) the capital.

A third column is standing at Kowpangtze ready to lance 43 miles southeast along another railroad to seize Yingkow, an important south Manchurian port where Kuomintang seaborne landings were prevented by Communists three weeks ago.

The Yenan Communist radio, quoting "deserters" from Kuomintang armies, asserted that "several hundred American officers are attached to each Kuomintang army, partaking in, planning and executing" the drive into Manchuria.

"Because American officers with Kuomintang battalions were wounded in the Yiyaunkow fighting near Shanhaikwan, they now are attached only to Kuomintang regimental headquarters," the broadcast said.

British Tear-Gas Palestine Village; Bombers Machine-Gun Indonesians

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26 (UP).—Troops of the veteran British Sixth Airborne Division, using clubs and tear gas at one point, today occupied two Jewish villages in the Tel Aviv-Haifa area. Crowds of Jewish settlers massed in the occupied areas or marched out of Tel Aviv in protest demonstrations.

A formation of the 6th Airborne, armed with batons and backed by another with fixed bayonets, forced their way through crowds of protesting Jews into Shefayim, communal settlement about nine miles north of Tel Aviv. They herded several hundred Jews accused of curfew violations into at least four barbed wire cages.

BULLETIN

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26 (UP). — At least 10 Jews were killed and 80 wounded today in clashes north of Tel-Aviv with British 6th Airborne Division troops.

Occupation of Givat Hayim settlement halfway between Tel Aviv and Haifa, was carried out more quietly.

Earlier, one Jewish settler was injured when a number attempted to break through the ring of soldiers around the settlement, and settlers armed with sticks forced Palestine police to withdraw. The "mukhtar" or village chief refused to parade the inhabitants for identification purposes.

SURROUND VILLAGES

British authorities announced in a communique that they had surrounded the villages after having trailed there the attackers of two Coast Guard stations blown up Sunday.

The communique said Sunday's attacks apparently were in retaliation for seizure Friday of the Greek steamer Demetrios carrying 20 "illegal" immigrants.

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 26 (UP).—Reinforced British troops occupied an Indonesian nationalist arsenal in Bandoeng today. British warplanes went into action against nationalist forces besieging the central Java town of Ambarawa.

In Soerabaja, British Indian troops advanced two miles in one part of the city but were forced to withdraw in another when Indonesian reinforcements arrived.

In Semarang, the situation was described at tense.

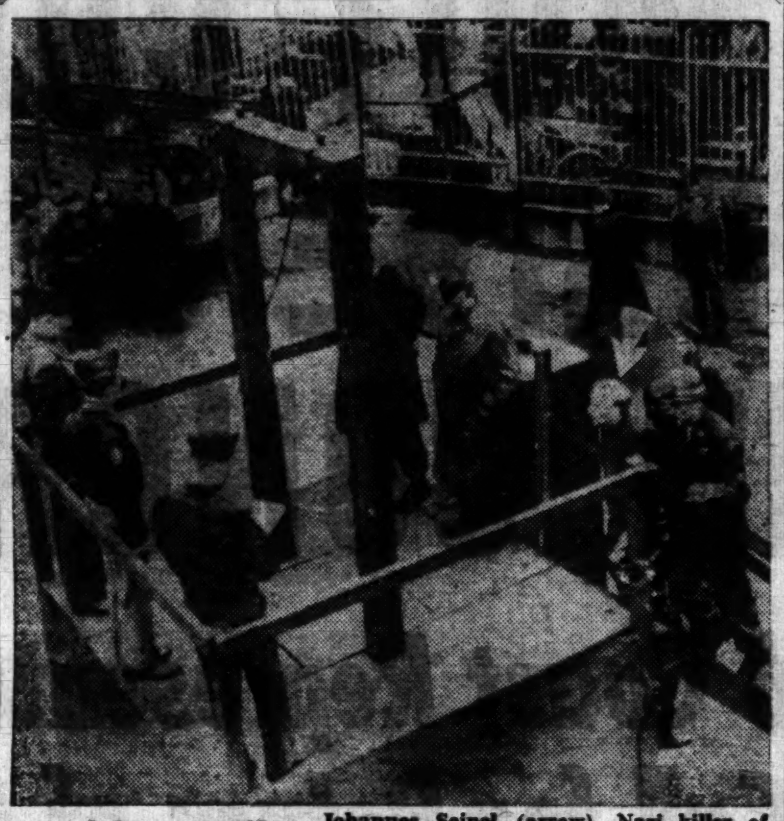
M. E. Denning, political adviser to Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied southeast Asia commander, left for Singapore to wait until the Indonesians meet with the British and Dutch again. No date for another meeting has been set.

INDONESIANS CONVENTION

The national convention of the Indonesian Republic met for a second day and voted down a list of candidates for a new working committee on the grounds that it was not representative of all political groups, especially the peasant and youth movements. A recommendation was adopted that the committee's membership be increased from eight to 25 and include all eight parties.

British Mosquito bombers went into action with cannon and machine guns against Indonesian forces around Ambarawa, in central Java 20 miles south of Semarang. The nationalists have been besieging the town since last Tuesday.

The planes shot up transport columns, roadblocks and warehouses.



Nazis' Last Mile: Johannes Seipel (arrow), Nazi killer of U. S. fliers, climbs the steps to the gallows, at Bruchsal, Germany. Seipel, with four other Nazis, were hanged on this scaffold for the murder of six captured American aviators.

Hitler Weighed Plan To Kill Own Envoy

NUERNBERG, Nov. 26 (UP).—The American prosecution today presented to the War Crimes Tribunal the minutes of a conference held by Hitler Nov. 10, 1937, at which he laid down what he called "my last will and testament" which called for the use of force by Germany to solve her own problems.

At this conference the groundwork was laid for plans to seize Austria and Czechoslovakia.

This led to preparation of what was called "Plan Green" for a lightning blitz of Czechoslovakia, which was to be touched off by an incident.

The assassination of the Nazi Ambassador at Prague was suggested as a touch-off incident but finally was rejected.

Clues as to the type of defense which will be offered by most of the 20 war crimes defendants were given when the court granted a whole series of requests for witnesses and documents to be produced in their behalf.

The tribunal gave Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Nazi financial wizard, permission to call witnesses in an attempt to prove Schacht tried to overthrow Adolf Hitler in 1938 and participated in the plot against Hitler's life in July, 1944.

HESS' PLANS

Counsel for Rudolf Hess was given permission to produce the letter Hess left behind for Hitler before he made his flight to Britain. He also was given permission to present the report on Hess submitted to the House of Commons by former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and to call Hermann Goering to testify regarding his behavior before he flew to Britain.

This testimony apparently would be designed to show that Hess' mental condition has not been normal for some years.

Joachim von Ribbentrop was given permission to summon Foreign Office associates to testify as to his relations with Hitler in an effort to refute charges that Ribbentrop joined Hitler in planning the war.

Albert Speer, Armaments Minister, was permitted to call a witness who he said would testify to "certain illegal acts" which Speer committed in opposition to Hitler. He will also be allowed to produce minutes of a meeting with Hitler in an attempt to show that he was just a "non-political architect," and that he tried to prevent hardships resulting from Hitler's orders.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel will be permitted to bring in Wehrmacht legal authorities to testify to his claimed lack of responsibility for various High Command orders.

Soviets Act in Crime Outbreak

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (UP).—An outbreak of "wanton hooliganism" has appeared as a result of the war in Moscow and presumably other areas of the Soviet Union. Soviet authorities have enacted drastic measures to abate the crime wave.

A few days ago, Attorney General Konstantin Gorshenin urged prosecutors attending a national conference to their best efforts at enforcing law and order.

Most of the crimes are committed by members of two classes: either teen-aged youths, or hardened criminals who received amnesty during the war and were permitted to join the armed forces.

Authorities are fully awake to the problem facing them.

It is considered a natural thing considering the social upheaval brought to Russia by the war; the unparalleled displacement of population, including thousands of persons hauled off to Axis countries as laborers; the migration of millions from areas threatened with occupation; the destruction of cities, villages, and individual homes occupied by millions of others, and the demoralizing influence of Axis occupation.

Discover 30,000 Bodies Of Soldiers Slain By Nazis in Poland

WARSAW, Nov. 26 (Polpress).—Thirty thousand bodies of French, Italian and Soviet soldiers have been discovered in a mass grave in a suburb of Siedlce, east of Warsaw.

Over 1,000 of the victims were Italian officers. Many of the prisoners had been shot in the back of the head, recalling the German massacre of Polish officers at Katyn.

U. S. SIDES WITH IRAN IN NOTE TO USSR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.— The United States took the Iranian central government under its wing today with a request to the Soviet Union and Britain to withdraw all troops from Iran by Jan. 1.

The notes, made public by the State Department, accepted at face value Iranian central government charges that Soviet commanders had prevented the free movement of government punitive forces into Azerbaijan, northern Iran, where a democratic movement is gaining strength.

The American notes recalled the Teheran agreement of December, 1943, between Premier Joseph Stalin, former Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the late President Roosevelt on the maintenance of Iran's sovereignty.

"The fulfillment of these assurances," the note said, "requires that the government of Iran should have full freedom, without interference from Soviet, British or American military or civil authorities, to move its armed forces through Iran in such a manner as it may consider necessary in order to preserve its authority and to maintain internal security."

The notes said that this country has reduced its military strength in Iran to less than 6,000 service troops, and that all U. S. troops will be out of Iran by Jan. 1.

To Press for UNRRA Aid to Hungary

An Hungarian-American delegation will soon go to Washington to ask that UNRRA aid be sent to Hungary, according to a resolution voted by 1,500 Hungarian-Americans at a meeting in Yorkville Casino.

Action was taken after hearing a report by Louis Weinstock, secretary-treasurer of AFL Painters, District 6, on the great need throughout liberated Europe. Weinstock attended the world labor conference.

CORRECTION

President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia was wrongly identified in a picutre caption on page 7 yesterday as "Communist leader" while Communist leader Klement Gottwald was called "Czechoslovak President." Obviously Benes is the Czechoslovak president and Gottwald is the Communist leader.

Housing Authority Calls Hearing Dec. 7

The New York Housing Authority yesterday announced it will hold a hearing on the housing shortage, and asked that representatives of veterans organizations, business, labor, government and welfare be present to present the viewpoints of their organizations.

The hearing will be held at 3 p.m., Dec. 7, in the Bar Association auditorium, 42 W. 44 St.

Chairman Edmond B. Butler, in commenting on the forthcoming hearing, said the authority was interested in knowing (1) how much housing is needed and of what kind; (2) how many families, veterans and non-veterans, are actually in need of housing in New York City now; (3) how the shortage can be alleviated; (4) how much it would cost; (5) where is the money obtainable, and (6) how long will it take.

5 Believed Dead in A&P Explosion

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 26 (UP).—Police said five persons were believed dead and 40 others were injured in an explosion in the Atlantic & Pacific warehouse here at 4 p.m. today.

15 Children Die in School Bus Plunge

CHELAN, Wash., Nov. 26 (UP).—A school bus, half-filled with children, today plunged from a snow-swept state highway into the icy waters of Lake Chelan and sunk to its depths, drowning at least 15 students and the driver.

"Quit China" Drive Launched In House

(Continued from page 1)

pursuance of what recognized policy Gen. Wedemeyer was acting when, in retaliation for a few rifle shots at a train that happened to be carrying a marine officer he threatened another Lidice, this time in China.

"There is no answer.

"There is neither moral nor political authority for armed attacks or threats of armed attacks by American forces or for the use of American-made equipment against any people anywhere who are seeking to expand their liberties."

De Lacy quickly disposed of the argument that Americans "must uphold Chiang's government against the Communists."

Japan had also argued it was intervening in China against "Communism," De Lacy continued, "but President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull were not deceived by this fiction."

"And sure, after all the blood that has flowed since Pearl Harbor," he said, "we will not now be fooled by another effort to dress military conquest in the shopworn garments of anti-Communism."

In his indictment of Hurley, De Lacy pointed out that the Japanese had captured certain air bases in China because Hurley had allowed Chiang to divert American lend-lease equipment, as well as his best troops, to blockade the Communists instead of fighting the enemy.

CITES YENAN AID

De Lacy dealt at some length with the aid to the allied war effort given by the Communist-led troops, who had "pinned down 358,000 of the 562,000 Japanese troops in China, or roughly 64 percent."

He emphasized also the democracy and agrarian reforms of the Communist-led areas, which Chiang is attacking with American aid.

Then linking the government's refusal to bring scores of thousands of high point men from the Far East with the intervention in Asia, De Lacy ended on this note:

"The West Coast was the first section of the country to demand that we stop sending scrap iron and oil to Japan, stockpiling for war against China and us.

"Judging from the hundreds of letters I and other members are getting, the West Coast is once again taking the lead in a demand that has become nationwide . . . that we reaffirm our desire to see a united, democratic China, that we stop helping one side in the present civil war and call back our troops and military supplies; that we renew our pressure for a genuine coalition government in China, composed of the Kuomintang, of the Communists, of the Democratic League, and other groups; that we express our earnest hope that this coalition at an early date call free elections."

FORD SHUTS DOWN MAIN PLANT, 40,000 AUTO WORKERS LAID OFF

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—The Ford Motor Co. today announced that the huge River Rouge plant and some subsidiary plants will be shut down tomorrow night. M. L. Bricker, vice-president in charge of production, said 40,000 would be laid off for the remainder of the week. He said he did not know if the shutdown would continue beyond the week.

The announcement came at the conclusion of the third conference in negotiations for a 30 percent wage raise demanded by the United Automobile Workers.

The company explained its action by claiming that 15 companies supplying parts to Ford are strikebound, but insisted that its action had no relation to the General Motors strike. Union spokesmen and workers here, however, are wondering if this isn't the beginning of a lockout in a move of solidarity with the General Motors Corporation.

A similar shutdown occurred September several hours after UA General Motors director Walter Reuther announced a strategy of striking the "big three" auto companies "one at a time."

RECALL SECRET TALKS

In this connection it was also recalled that heads of the big three companies held a conference behind closed doors here shortly after the first strike threat developed.

Mass picket lines turned out this morning at struck GM plants here. Meanwhile, Reuther wired a proposal to Charles E. Wilson, GM head, that representatives of the corporation, union and U. S. conciliation service "meet at the earliest possible convenience" for a new effort to settle the walkout.

Awaiting a reply, the international executive board of the UAW opened its sessions this afternoon at Fort Shelby Hotel.

SET UP COORDINATING BODY

Earlier the union set up a 13-man coordinating strike committee, consisting of Richard T. Leonard, and Percy Llewellyn, co-regional directors of the West Side; Melvin L. Bishop and Norman Matthews, co-regional directors of the East Side of Detroit; John Anderson, president of Local 155 and Matt Hammond, president of Local 157, both from tool and die locals and representatives of Chrysler, Ford, Hudson, Packard and members of the UAW-GM bargaining committee.

The special board will take up problems related to the GM strike, placing of international representatives who have recently returned from the armed services, and the problems of passive locals that were affected by the closing of war plants.

A trip to the various GM union locals showed a buzzing of activity and a spirit not seen since the days of 1937-38. At Local 163, far out in the Fenkel District, near Outer Drive on the West Side, president Leo Shaeffer was directing the manifold phases of the strike.

FEELING OF STRENGTH

Recalling the 1937 days, he pointed out that there was a difference now.

"There is a spirit of steadfastness and determination among our workers, which comes from a feeling of strength of an established institution."

He pointed at the union's bulletin board, where the names of the committees and the membership of each is listed. He said around the general local strike committee, there are the following: Publicity, local welfare, picket, picket captains' committee, community service, housing and fuel, food utility, flying squadron, and donations.

John Bodendick, first president of the local, and now chairman of the Welfare Committee, revealed that without any solicitation by the union, he received coffee, sandwiches and other foods from bakers and grocers in the vicinity. Bodendick cited this example to prove that the strikers' fight is not a selfish one but in the interests of all the people.

Strikers also showed a number of slogans to be used on the placards at the Diesel GM plant late this afternoon.

"Thirty percent for full consumption, full production, full employment," was one. Another was "Wilson gets $8,828 per week; we get $45 per week. Who's unreasonable?" Still another one read "Our buddies gave their lives. What did GM give?"

In many of the locals and at the kitchens set up near the picket lines the women auxiliaries were in action under the leadership of Mrs. Florence Kasper. She was named yesterday to head the women's strike committee.

BULLETIN

DETROIT, Nov. 26 (UP).—General Motors Corp. tonight refused to reopen negotiations with the United Automobile Workers, CIO, on the union's 30 percent wage increase demand.

GM Strikers In Buffalo Get Pledges of Aid

Special to the Daily Worker

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—Pledges of support are rolling into CIO United Auto Workers locals on strike at four General Motors plants in the Buffalo area.

The City CIO here has pledged full financial, picketing and other assistance. The CIO has set up a top strategy committee of representatives to work with the strike leaders here.

CIO United Steelworkers, in the midst of preparations for their own strike, voted a $50 contribution to strikers at GM.

Russ DePasquale, president of Steel Local 2603 at Bethlehem Steel, announced the contribution and said:

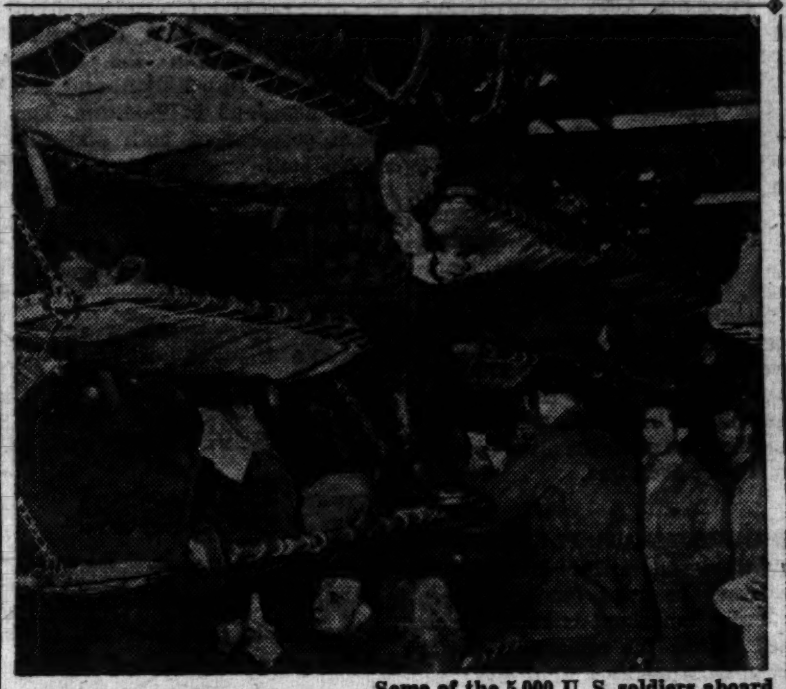
"The GM workers are carrying the ball for us today in the biggest fight the American labor movement has ever had.

"Battling the greed of the biggest corporation in the world, they are going to get full support from steel."

Other unions that have pledged aid include the United Office and Professional Workers, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Mine Mill & Smelter and United Rubber Workers.

Greek Court Rules Out Athens Election

LONDON, Nov. 26 (ALN).—The Greek electoral register for Athens was declared invalid by an Athens court this week, following the disclosure that Labor Member of Parliament Noel-Baker obtained three voting booklets, all in his own name, when he was in Greece a month ago.



Carrying GIs Home: Some of the 5,000 U. S. soldiers aboard the aircraft carrier Lake Champlain as it left Naples, Italy, homeward bound. The GIs are studying regulations for the trip. A roomy place, huh?

COAST DOCKERS ACT DEC. 1 TO SPEED SOLDIERS HOME

Special to the Daily Worker

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Members of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union will be called upon to cease commercial cargo loading on Dec. 1 on ships which should be assigned to carrying troops home, Harry Bridges, union president, said today.

Telegrams sent by Bridges to Navy Secretary Forrestal, Secretary of War Patterson and chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission said:

"Please be informed that beginning Dec. 1 longshoremen of the Pacific coast who are members of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union will be advised to cease loading operations on all ships which are capable of use for transport of American troops for demobilization.

"This action will include all ships which have been taken off troop runs and converted to commercial purposes and all international ships operating between American ports to carry cargo which has heretofore been carried by truck and rail and which still can be handled by truck and rail."

GM Was Licked Before—See Page 6

How the great sitdown strike of 1936-37 won the workers' wage fight against General Motors is told by George Morris, who was there at that time. See George Morris' column, "Views on Labor News" on page six.

Flint, Where '37 Test Began, Sure It Can Lick GM Again

By WILLIAM ALLAN

FLINT, Mich., Nov. 26.—This town's 43,000 General Motors workers, members of the UAW-CIO are solidly out on strike. Today a tour of GM plants showed everything shut tight. Mass picket lines are before all plants. Strikes display a quiet confidence that they will win the 30 percent wage increase asked by the union.

Regional leaders of the CIO United Automobile Workers told the Daily Worker that Flint GM workers during the war had the highest efficiency rating of war production of any GM plants and that this efficiency is now being carried over to winning the strike. Plants struck here are, Buick, Fisher Number 1, Chevrolet (10 plants) and A. C. Spark Plug.

WIDE SUPPORT

Support to the GM strikers comes from all sections of the people. The AFL has stated to UAW leaders that any work being done in the GM plants will be discontinued until the strike is won. Small storekeepers here are supporting the strike by large donations of food to the strike kitchens which are operating at all struck plants.

Across the street from the A. C. Spark Plug plant two restaurants have turned over the entire restaurants and equipment to the strikers for their use during the strike. Non-strikers eating there are asked to give a donation to the strike fund. Union girls, Negro and white serve the pickets and outsiders that come in.

Driving into Flint past the giant Fished Number One plant where the famous sit-down strike of 1937 began one is met with a large picket line manned by veterans carrying huge placards that says: "From Bastogne to this."

In all the struck plants veterans committees are active. At the Chevrolet picket line, the veterans banners read:

"Hitler burned books—GM hides books."

"The Duponts against the people."

"Veterans reward two men's work—one man's pay."

Other signs all along the picket lines read: "Raise wages—hold prices—insure prosperity." "For the 30 percent wage increase of CIO, we can read—let us see the books."

At the Chevrolet's ten plants which are scattered all through industrial valley, the strikers solved the problem of picketing all of them by welding the gates of six plants and leaving themselves only three gates to picket.

Every local has its strike apparatus set up with a quiet efficiency is loaded with veterans of the fa- evident at all plants, and strike headquarters. This Flint strike is well organized and shows the mark of long experience gained by these workers in years of struggle against this giant corporation.

Charles Lewis acting regional director of the UAW-CIO said: **"Yes we have a good organization, an efficient strike, excellent picketing. All this is due to the vast experience we have and the fruits of solid unionism in Flint. We are on the job and we shall win."**

'Your Fight Is Our Fight,' Vets Tell UAW

CIO AUTO VETS GREET STRIKERS, PLEDGE ALL-OUT AID

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—Returned servicemen, now back at their posts in the auto industry, have sent greetings to strikers at General Motors and promised them support in their fight for a 30 percent wage increase.

Members of the War Veterans Council of United Auto Workers Local 155 held a meeting which sent strikers a message telling them that their battle for wages, jobs and security is their battle, too.

They said the strike was a continuation of their wartime fight for the four freedoms, including the freedom from want.

Warning that the demands of the workers can be won only "in the course of a stubborn and well-organized battle," this message calls upon the labor movement to expose to the entire nation GM's refusal to arbitrate the wage dispute as proposed by the union.

The veterans of Local 155 call upon the veterans of UAW-GM "to be in the forefront of this fight, to be the best pickets and the most courageous strikers," expressing confidence that they will live up to the best fighting traditions of UAW veterans.

The message concludes:

"You can count on us for full support in this great crusade for a more democratic and more prosperous country.

"Your strike is also our strike. We won security from Axis domination of the world. Now let us win security from want in our own great country."

It was signed by J. G. Forster, chairman of the Session of the War Veterans Council, Local 155, UAW-CIO, who is a Spanish American War Veteran, and Frank Gibson, secretary of Session, World War II Veteran.

For a Free Palestine of Jews and Arabs

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN

Excerpts from the concluding section of a report at the recent meeting of the board of directors of the Freiheit Association.

In the effort for relief and rehibilitation of the Jewish community in Palestine, all forces must now be concentrated in the struggle against the imperialist and reactionary White Paper. The doors of Palestine must be opened for Jewish immigration and settlement to save tens of thousands of Jewish lives from the former concentration camps in Germany, and to continue building up the Jewish homeland in Palestine.

It is at the same time necessary to win support in America for a proposal to facilitate the settlement of Jews in this country. This applies particularly to relatives and friends of American Jews.

The struggle against the White Paper can be won only on the following fundamental conditions:

There must be no reliance on the good will of British imperiailsm, American imperialism or a combination of both. The emphasis must be first of all upon cooperation between the Jews and Arabs of Palestine itself for a free and democratic Palestine.

Secondly, the struggle must base itself upon the collaboration of the democratic forces of the Jewish people everywhere, particularly in England and America, with the working class and democratic forces of other nations, for the national interests and demands of the Jewish settlement in Palestine. In this connection all entanglements with reactionary forces anywhere must be avoided.

BIG 3 UNITY

Third, the struggle must base itself upon the collaboration and unanimity between America, Britain and the Soviet Union in the Near East and the world over.

Fourth, the struggle against the White Paper must be broadened into a movement of all Jews and all progressive forces the world over. **That means that the demand for a Jewish state in Palestine, the Zionist program, cannot possibly serve as the demand of a broad world-wide movement against the White Paper.**

And, fifth, it is urgent that the Jewish settlement in Palestine conduct the struggle against the White Paper as a united and disciplined people, led by its responsible and recognized institutions, and in accord with the democratic aspirations of the world anti-fascist forces.

It is necessary to reiterate that throwing cold water upon the task of building up the Jewish communities in eastern and central Europe does great harm to the Jewish community in Palestine. The Palestine community must have a Jewish life in Europe and America, just as these Jewish communities need the Jews of Palestine.

The immediate task is to win the struggle against the White Paper.

TWO DEVIATIONS

To accomplish the above tasks we must defeat two deviations on the question of Palestine that tend to pull us off our correct course. One of these is the reformist, opportunist pressure that we should accept the programmatic Zionist position on the question of a Jewish state in Palestine. And the pressure from the other, the leftist-sectarian direction, that we should completely relinquish our position for the building up of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

Only in sustained struggle against both deviations will we win the masses for our correct position, a position that supports the just demands of our people and of all progressive forces that the imperialist White Paper be abolished; a position of active political and material help to the building up of a Jewish home in a free and democratic Palestine in friendly collaboration with the Arab neighbors, and on the basis of the principle of unanimity of the Big Three in solving the problems of the Near aEst.

Our position emphasizes that a Jewish homeland will be secured only in a free and democratic Palestine, for which both the Jews and Arabs must jointly struggle. A secure Jewish homeland also requires a democratic economic development in Palestine, both industrial and agricultural. And for that too the Palestine Jews and Arabs must fight together.

Our position also demands that the Jewish community in Palestine receive all opportunities to develop our own organs of self-government —economic, political and cultura— with means to build the elements and institutions of Jewish statehood.

Finally our position emphasizes that the Zionist programatic objective of a Jewish state in Palestine cannot now become the practical demand for immediate unity of action in behalf of the Jewish community in Palestine.

* * *

BIRO-BIDJAN AND PALESTINE

With regards to Biro-Bidjan, it is necessary to point out that there a Jewish homeland is being developed within the system of Soviet Socialist Republics, and on the basis of Socialism. To Marxists the solution of the Jewish question in the Soviet Union generally and in Biro-Bidjan in particular is a princopal guide of Leninist-Stalinist teachings on the national question.

But the complete and final solution of the Jewish question in the Soviet Union is of importance not only to Marxists but to the entire Jewish people, to all oppressed nations, to the democratic forces the word over.

The situation presents itself as follows. Jews in the Soviet Union enjoy complete equality with all other nations not only legally and formally but in reality. And that is why anti-Semitism there is regarded as a state crime. Jews in the USSR are fully integrated, together with all Soviet citizens, in the general economic, political and social life in the Socialist state. Besides, Jews in the USSR have received the historic possibility of building their own homeland, with their own Soviet state system. The Jews in the Soviet Union are developing a great, rich Jewish culture in Yiddish—national in form, socialist in content.

Marxists everywhere strive for this kind of solution of the Jewish question as the best solution for the Jewish people as a whole. This does not -mean, of course, that there exists any kind of hostile competition between the Jewish homeland in Biro-Bidjan and the Jewish homeland in Palestine. The Jewish people need both and will develop both.

The specific characteristic of the Jewish people, a people that is not a single nation, consists precisely in the fact that there are growing out of the Jewish people two nations, one in Biro-Bidjan and the other in Palestine. These two developing Jewish nationalities are, so to speak, surrounded by Jewish communities and settlements in all parts of the world. That is the way it has developed historically, and this must constitute the basis of our further struggles for the welfare and culture of the Jewish people.

It is certain that the American Jews will work for relief and rehabilitation in the Soviet Union generally—in the Ukraine, in White Russia, Lithuania, Bessarabia, etc., and they will work energetically for Biro-Bidjan as the Jewish Soviet homeland. It is symptomatic that we now see a growing desire on the part of large strata of Jews to build here a broad people's movement for Biro-Bidjan.

U. S. Reaction Apes Hitler, Says Robeson

Americans must speak out against the policy of imperialist reaction which seeks to take over the role of Hitler, Paul Robeson, Negro singer, told a meeting of the Jewish Institute of Religion on Sunday night.

Speaking at a panel discussion on "Removing Race Frictions in the Modern World," Robeson declared that Americans must speak out against the policy of counter-revolution and "strangely enough, they must speak out against their own President and State Department."

Another world war would be a major class struggle, he stated as he hit out against racial oppression and economic exploitation. In this country, he said, the new dignity of oppressed peoples expresses itself in the fact that Negro youth is no longer prepared to suffer; they are prepared to fight and to die is need be for their freedom.

News Guild to Honor His Honor

Mayor LaGuardia, who is generally on the issuing end when it comes to proclamations, was on the receivin end Saturday.

Catherine McIntosh, 19, of the Bronx, "Miss Page One" of the New York Newspaper Guild's 10th Annual Page One Ball, read a proclamation to LaGuardia in City Hall announcing he was selected as a Page One winner.

The Guild will honor the Mayor and 26 other outstanding personalities when it presents awards at the ball at Madison Square Garden Thursday, Dec. 6.

Miss McIntosh was chosen by Harry Conover and Tommy Dorsey as the most beautiful copygirl on a New York newspaper.

Needle Workers to Hear Connolly Today

Councilman-elect Eugene P. Connolly will be a speaker at noon today(Tuesday) at an open air rally in the garment center demanding the immediate return of American soldiers from overseas and protesting American intervention in China.

The rally, under auspices of the Ladies Garment Center of the American Labor Party, will be held at 38th St. between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Bare Silver Shirt, Coughlinite Links with May Quinn Drive

The Friends of Democracy, Inc., yesterday charged that bigoted groups throughout the nation are attempting to tie in the May A. Quinn case with "an organized campaign to promote bigoted nationalism."

Miss Quinn awaits a long delayed trial by the Board of Education for teaching pro-fascist and anti-Semitic propaganda in a Brooklyn school.

In a protest to the Board of Education, L. M. Birkhead, the FOD's national director, pointed out that petitions commending Miss Quinn have **"the blessings of a former mid-west leader of the Silver Shirts, adherents of the Christian Front and followers of Charles Coughlin."**

He said that the Friends of Democracy had "exact information" to the effect that these petitions made the rounds at a party honoring Coughlin. The party was held under the auspices of the American Citizens' Committee, which he charged with cooperating with the Christian Front.

UNION STATEMENT

Birkhead also charged that Father Edward Lodge Curran, linked with Coughlin, introduced the petitions, and that one of the speakers at the gathering was Homer Maertz, former Chicago leader of the Silver Shirts, who was recently arrested at a fascist rally in Queens. He said that speakers asked financial aid to force a new trial for Tyler Kent American Embassy clerk in London, now jailed for violating the Official Secrets Act.

Meanwhile, in an article entitled May Quinn's Friends—Who Are They?, the Teacher News, organ of the CIO Teachers Union, this week hit out at the defenders of May A. Quinn.

Pointing to the fact that the American Education Association last week announced a campaign to defend Miss Quinn, the union noted that Miss Quinn was president of the AEA during the time its organ, the **Signpost**, printed the following:

"It is too bad that in many instances the liberty that America offered was the occasion of the license that has been and still is being practiced by many of those who fled abuses in Russia to seek a haven in America and her school system." (Oct. 1941).

In October 1940, the **Signpost** stated: "There has been set up in our system a group whose purpose is . . . to bring America nearer to an anti-Christian atheistic bias. Scan the eligible lists; meet the people who constitute them, and you will be shocked at what is happening to the school system in this city."

The union noted that the eligible lists could give only clues to racial origin and religion, and the warning is obviously against "anti-Christian," i. e. Jewish, teachers.

WHY FIGHT HITLER?

In June 1942 the Signpost was still insisting, "The crisis in education (activity program) has been branded by leading schoolmen of England as a greater threat to the stabilization of the country than is Hitler."

The union sarcastically notes, "Conclusion: Why fight Hitler when the activity program is a greater threat?"

Many teachers in the school system, the union paper points out editorially, have been receiving letters from a "Committee to Protect Teachers' Rights" asking for funds to defend Miss Quinn, "the victim of radical hysteria." The union described this committee as formed by the Signpost.

"Every teacher, parent and civic organization that considers May Quinn a danger should write to the Board pressing for prompt action," the union urged.

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Curran to Broadcast GI Ship Plea Tonight

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, will make a nationwide radio address tonight (Tuesday) on the union's drive to end delays in bringing GIs back from overseas.

Curran will speak over the Mutual Broadcasting System from 11:15 to 11:30 p.m.

The NMU, which blames government policies for the shipping delays, has fixed a Dec. 1 deadline in its campaign to reverse those policies.

L-M Parley Bankrupt, Say AFL Teamster, Rail Unions

The Teamster and Labor, two of the most influential AFL papers today, virtually pronounced the Labor-Management Conference at Washington dead. Writing in his official organ, Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, also one of the AFL's delegates, said that agreement at the conference was "impossible."

"I cannot see how it is possible for labor and management to reach any kind of an understanding," he wrote. "The two interests are distinctly opposite."

From his view of the spirit among management delegates, Tobin concluded that "it is madness" to believe that a declaration favoring wage raises could come out of the conference. He apparently referred to CIO President Philip Murrayt's stand that wages are the real issue that underlies the strikes.

Tobin had also expressed the belief, when the conference got underway three weeks ago, that wages could not be avoided.

"And if such a declaration, or any other declaration dealing with working conditions of the toilers, were seriously considered and approved—which it would not be—it would be impossible for the employers (delegates) to put such a declaration into effect," Tobin continued.

"Those responsible for the creation of this conference must certainly not have labor in mind because there is nothing for labor to gain and there is a possibility that if squabbling and argument continues, labor may lose whatever part of the good will of the public it now has."

Labor, organ of the 15 standard railroad labor organizations, including four independent brotherhoods, carries the following headline in its Nov. 24 issue:

"Labor-Management Meet Slows Up: Are Bosses Preparing for War?"

The report on the conference sees it as having taken "a turn for the worse." The reason is not only the difference over Murray's wage proposal but the specific problems affecting a labor disputes machinery. While there was some "progress" in earlier days, says Labor, "a new sinister development occurred" in later stages.

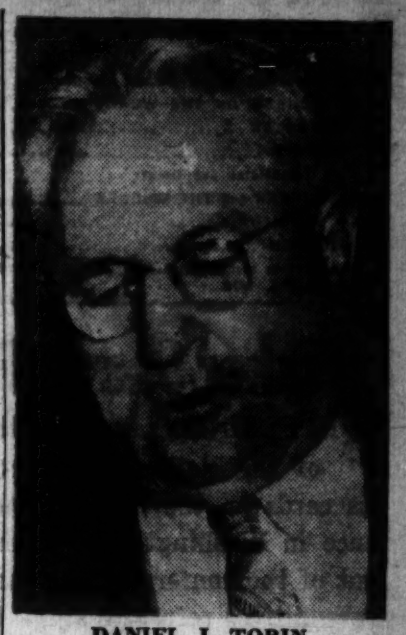
"Some of the employer delegates, who had previously indicated a desire to reach an understanding, suddenly changed their tunes.

"They began by advancing proposals so transparently anti-union that they might have originated with such labor haters as Sen. 'Pappy' O'Daniel of Texas or Congressman Howard Smith of Virginia.

"They called for drastic legislation clearly intended to hamstring unions so they could no longer serve as effective instruments for protection of workers."

Labor calls attention to efforts for a "complete overhauling of the Wagner Act" with the view of making this "Magna Charta" of labor "an instrument for repression of workers' union activity."

"These maneuvers—to which some of the employer delegates have incidentally refused to subscribe—give color to the charge that certain industrialists are preparing for a war against labor in which they hope to cripple unions during the postwar period," the paper says.



DANIEL J. TOBIN
Bares L-M Fiasco

Rail Express Teamsters to Strike Saturday

A strike of 4,000 Railway Express Agency teamsters in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area has been set for midnight Saturday.

Members of AFL Teamsters Locals 808 and 459, they seek a 20 percent wage increase. This would give them a raise of a little less than $10 a week. They now get $49.96 for a 44-hour week.

An emergency board named by President Truman to pass on their demands recommended an increase of 10 cents an hour, or $4.40 a week. This was rejected at the meeting at Manhattan Center where the strike date was fixed.

The meeting was closed. Members said later that Frank McGowan, Local 808 president, and Michael Cashal, international vice-president, were booed as they sought to persuade the men to delay the walkout a week. Members wanted to have the strike start yesterday, it was reported.

This is the second time a board has made recommendations for a settlement of the express agency wage dispute. After the union rejected the first board's recommendations, President Truman named the new body, which handed down its findings Nov. 1.

Gives Data on Polish Relief

Polish organizations have sent more than $172,000 worth of supplies to Poland, it was said yesterday by Fred Myers, executive director of the American Society for Russian Relief. Russian Relief offered shipping space for Polish and Czechoslovak relief supplies at a time when such supplies could reach their destination only through the Soviet Union.

Myers said that the Polish Charge D'Affaires in Moscow, M. Matwin, asknowledged receipt of 12 shipments of goods by August, 1945, which had reached Warsaw, and expressed the appreciation of the Polish government and people for the aid. Similarly, Myers said, President Benes, of Czechoslovakia, expressed the thanks of his people to Russian Relief for aid rendered the American Relief for Czechoslovakia in getting its supplies into the country. The latter agency has shipped direct since the end of the European war.

Myers confirmed the fact that Russian Relief had offered shipping facilities to the American Society for Polish Relief and that Polish Relief did not avail itself of the opportunity to ship supplies

"At that time," Myers said, "other Polish organizations in America who wished to get relief supplies to their countryment speedily made separate collections and requested our organization to query Soviet officials on their willingness to route such supplies into Warsaw. An affirmative reply was received. As supplies were collected, they were shipped to Warsaw through Russian Relief warehouse facilities here and in Moscow. These supplies reached their destination."

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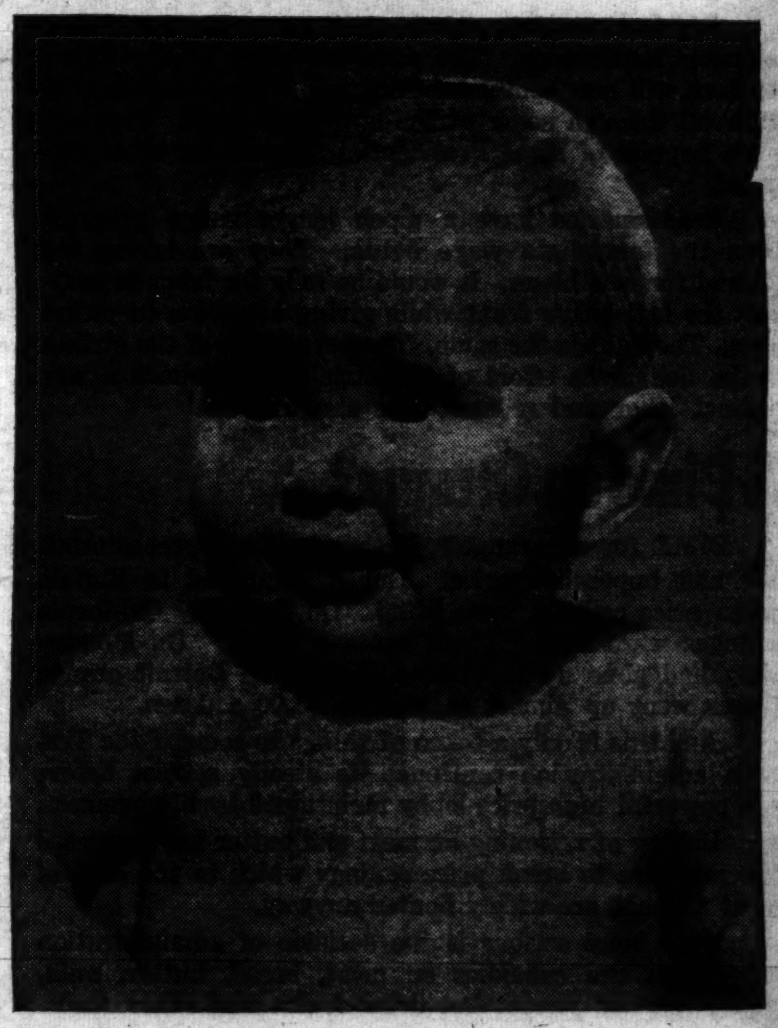

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PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954. Cable Address: "Dalwork," New York, N. Y.

Vice-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt

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Reentered as second-class matter May6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Mosher Shows His Hand

BIG BUSINESS, speaking through Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, laid its cards on the table at the Labor-ManagementConference in Washington. Nothing of importance will come out of the conference, he complains, because labor's representatives refuse to agree to restrictions on strikes and to legislation to hamstring unions.

As we have said so many times in our columns, the industrialists had one aim in the conference: to maneuver labor into accepting handcuffs "voluntarily." The Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill, which is what Mosher really has in mind, is the program the industrialists wanted. This is why big business built-up a "public" chorus for anti-labor laws as the conference began.

But labor, despite division in its ranks, is able to distinguish between the howl of reaction and genuine popular sentiment.

Both CIO and AFL leaders agree the conference is a failure because business representatives had only anti-labor intentions and did not come with a serious desire to avoid strikes.

In the light of what has happened, CIO President Philip Murray's fight to put wages on the agenda should be especially appreciated. This is the issue that really put the industrialists to the test.

Big Business has shown its hand at the labor-management conference. The main attention of the union-busters will now center on Congress, where they hope to railroad through some of the laws they want. They are even hopeful of some Presidential support for their program.

Reactionaries have a much longer range program than the immediate wage fights. They are laying the ground for new blows. It would be folly for labor to overlook the legislative front while giving attention to picket lines. The fight is the same. The very cause of the strikes is the deliberate effort of industrialists to launch a war against labor and reduce wage standards.

A Dime an Orange?

A DIME for an orange? It sounds like a preposterous and impossible price. But it happened in Buffalo when price ceilings were lifted. On Saturday California oranges were selling at 60 cents a dozen. On Monday they had gone up to $1.20 a dozen. In Detroit orange prices went up almost as high to $1.00 a dozen.

And this is only a token of things to come if the Truman administration continues its steady retreat before the powerful high price lobby maintained by big business.

Lifting of rationing on meat and butter has increased the pressure to break price ceilings which in the case of meat at least are widely flouted anyway.

Even more serious is the decision of administration officials to end subsidies on meat, bread, butter, milk, cheese, canned vegetables, dried fruits and other foods.

It is estimated by OPA economists that this step will increase the nation's food bill for 1946 more than $2,000,000,000—about $15 a person. Butter which has already gone up 10 percent is expected to rise another 40 percent. Hamburger will go up almost seven cents a pound. Milk will go up about two cents a quart.

Now there is no doubt that the meat, canning and dairy trusts will put tremendous heat on Congress and the administration to block any effort to continue subsidies. But that is hardly a new factor.

The late President Roosevelt waged some of his great battles with the reactionaries in Congress on the subsidy issue. Twice he was forced to veto bills containing anti-subsidy riders.

What is new is the refusal of the Truman administration to make a real stand against inflation except in formal statements and speeches. OPA Administrator Chester Bowles appears to be the only official concerned with price control amidst an atmosphere of indifference or outright hostility.

It is late in the day to stem the drive against price control. But the fight must be made, and its importance must be grasped as part of labor's movement for higher wages and increased purchasing power. Now is the time to tell President Truman and your Congress that you want subsidies maintained and price control continued.

LOOKING FOR A CRIME WAVE

—Views on Labor News

GM--Testing Ground Now As in '37

By George Morris

THE General Motors strike throws memories back nine years to that 1936 Christmas week when a great sit-down strike paralyzed the corporation for the first time. Detroit was my beat then and I had the good fortune of living with the strike from start to finish.

There were many dramatic moments during that seven-week struggle but the most unforgetful one was on the night on Feb. 11 in Flint. Flint, the hub of GM's coast-to-coast production line was then notorious as America's biggest company town. Word was just received that GM capitulated and signed. The people poured out and celebrated.

The only other time that Flint presented a similar picture must have been on V-J Day. It seemed that all the pent up indignation accumulated for decades, furnished the motive power for that unbounded joy that ran through the thousands of paraders in 1937. They converged at the Fisher Body 1 plant to welcome out the heroes who slept and lived in the cold plant for seven weeks. Carrying hundreds of torches they marched on to Fisher 2 and then to the Chevrolet plant to the tunes of band music, song and slogans. Everybody felt free to properly and loudly cuss out the notorious company tools who had been running the town for some time.

That Was the Decisive Battle

The company's long history of ruthless open shop rule, low wages and blacklisting for even a sign of union sympathy, was over. From then on this giant of corporations was destined to bargain with labor. **GM's twin giant in the steel industry, seeing how militant and determined workers were, capitulated some weeks later without a strike.** That started the chain of surrenders that has since then brought most major fortresses of capitalism to at least the elementary step of signing a contract.

As we see, however, the barons of industry never surrender their hatred of labor. Labor is faced with the same round of struggles, but, of course, on a much higher level.

At that time, for example, the corporation made a great deal of "property rights." The idea that men should park themselves in a plant and refuse to get out! That was an "invasion" of that dear old institution of private property. The corporation was for high wages and all that, but wouldn't talk until the plants were vacated. GM came around to talking turkey before the plants were vacated and, as all the world knows, the corporation's "property rights" were hardly weakened since.

Same Arguments, Different Words

Today the corporation screams about "management rights." The idea of the union sticking its nose into profits and prices and even to propose that arbitrators should have a right to look into the company's books. What could be more preposterous? That would be "abdication" of management, GM's last reply told the union. In millions of dollars-worth of advertisements the company told the world that collective bargaining covers only wages and doesn't concern profits or prices.

In 1937 labor fought to establish the principle that a right to a job and the elementary security that must go with it, is no something detached from the plant which employs him or the machine he operates.

Today, labor is challenging the concept that an employer is the sole judge as to whether his business could or could not give the workers a living wage. The right of collective bargaining is meaningless unless it is a right to a decent wage. An employer who claims he cannot give such wage is either bankrupt or should show the cause why. In either case he is subject to the scrutiny of a public institution.

Unions have learned to match employer experts these days and much of the mystery of employer accounts has been debunked.

Looking back to the days of the first GM strike, one sees many changes. Union organization, in Flint, for example, consisted of small underground committes in the shops. It was impossible to hold an open mass meeting or even membership meetings. Workers knew that attendance at such meetings meant throwing away their jobs. Unemployed were plentiful.

The Sit-Down Break-Through Weapon

This is why the sitdown technique was the natural weapon on an assembly line where workers were predominantly unorganized. Small groups were able to take the initiative by merely passing the stop message orally down the line. Suddenly, without warning, or indication of its origin, the stoppage was in effect, the assembly line was down, thousands of workers just stood by. The idea of sticking at the machine, night and day, and having your family or friends bring you lunch and a blanket, was a natural. The break was made, the fight was to the finish against an employer who was never known for any softness.

There was no unemployment insurance then, and the Wagner Act was not yet validated. Today the industry is 100 percent organized. The workers don't have to resort to sitdowns. A hundred plants were shut down and kept shut, in one day.

But, despite this display of union strength, the corporation is still raising the old issues and has not given up its fight of yesterday. The company says, in effect: "Yes, you have collective bargaining, but we decide if this will be of any benefit to you." GM is trying to scuttle the very foundation of real collective bargaining, and start the ball rolling for a repeat performance of the open shop drive that followed World War I.

Again, as in 1937, the first battle is being fought at GM plants. Recalling what the GM victory on Feb. 11, 1937, meant to labor's future, then all the rest of trade union movement can very well realize that this is not a time to just look on from the bleachers. This is the battle that will decide.

Your Home Town

Junction Restaurant

by John Meldon

IT WAS a typical little industrial town in New Jersey. I dropped into a counter restaurant across the street from the railway station to grab a sandwich before returning to New York to write my story how the auto workers of the town had responded to the strike call against the colossus known as General Motors.

The proprietor, a smiling man in his fifties, completely bald and sporting a big black mustache which seemed to emphasis rather than compensate for his lack of hair, leaned over the counter and talked with two railroad brakemen as the latter wolfed their food. I sat next to the pair and ordered my sandwich. A railroad conductor came in a moment later and sat a few seats away to my right.

Then I caught a casual bit of the conversation between the brakemen and the proprietor. I listened with growing interest because they were talking about the auto strike. Finally, the bald-headed proprietor said:

"'Look, Jimmy . . . I don't wanta make any profit on this deal. If those boys want sandwiches and coffee on the picket line at nights, they can have it for what it costs me. If I was able, I'd give it to the boys for nothing."

What interested me was the fact that these brakemen, members of a railroad brotherhood union, were acting on behalf of the CIO auto strikers. I began talking to them and in answer to my question, one said: "What th' hell! This is everybody's fight." That was good enough for me.

* * *

THEN the door abruptly opened and a giant of a cop walked in. He wasn't more than 30, healthy looking and he swaggered. A pair of goggles above the visor of his cap and shiny, black leather puttees marked him as a highway motorcycle policeman. He sat his great bulk down and unhitched his bullet studded belt. Grinning at the proprietor he yelled:

"Hiya, Shampoo!"

The baldheaded restaurateur smiler and answered:

"Hiya, Hippo!"

The two brakemen glanced at the young motorcycle cop and nodded as the latter expansively included them in his jovial greeting. Then he picked up a menu and looked at it. Still looking at it, he beckoned the waitresses with a hand as big as a small ham. She came over to him and stood waiting.

"This all you got?" he asked her, flipping the menu with a finger. The waitress shrugged and answered: "It's all there."

"I want a steak," the young minion of the law said loudly, still grinning. The proprietor came over. He was humming a tune. The cop joined in for a few bars of the song and they both stood there grinning at each other. Finally the proprietor said: "Look, Hippo. All day I been serving hungry people. I get hungry too and I got one steak saved for myself."

For an instant the young cop's face hardened. "I said I wanted a steak," he said quietly.

"Fry up the steak," the proprietor said, turning to the waitress. The cop grinned and picked up the tune where they had left off. The two brakemen left.

* * *

I HAD another 20 minutes to wait for the train so I dawdled over my coffee. The cop got his steak and ate it, toying with big chunks on his fork as he chewed and hummed. Eventually he got up and took out a wallet. "How much, Shampoo?," he asked the proprietor. The latter said eighty cents and stood near the register with his hand out. The young champion of the law grinned and said: "Y'know Shampoo, I'm goin' to have to do somethin' I don't want to do. Your car's parked in a no-parking zone up the street. I gotta give you a ticket.

Shampoo pursed his lips and thought for a moment. "No charge for the steak," he announced. The cop tipped his cap with the wallet and walked out humming. When the door closed Shampoo turned to the conducter and said bitterly: "The s—of—a—b— always pulls something like that on me!"

"Well, what do you expect," the conductor answered. "Ain't he a cop?"

Listen Here, Mr. Editor

Thanks, and Spread The Good Word Along

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In several readings of your newspaper, I have been much gratified with your exposes of fascists who call themselves American. I am also aware of the fact that you need the financial support of working people and therefore extend to you the small sum of money enclosed.

I can sincerely say that I read your paper regularly now and consider it an ever brighter torch for the freeing of the working people of America from the erroneous propaganda that certain other newspapers print to disrupt the harmony of the people.

I join the ranks of your readers as an American who sees the need for your paper to flourish and prosper and continue to make the people see the need for the truth being printed on a national scale. H.L.B.

●

Twenty-eight Neighbors Write to the President

Jackson, Mich.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Here is a copy of a letter sent to President Truman by myself and 27 neighbors of Jackson, Mich.:

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, take this means of expressing our disapproval of some of the performances of certain branches of our government in the way they are handling the job of getting our boys back home after they have won the war against the fascists, namely:

1. The way our ships are being tied up and assigned to private American shipowners for trade in domestic and far eastern waters instead of such ships being used to bring our boys home.

2. The way our boys are being sent to China and used in that dangerous intervention in China's internal affairs.

3. We most earnestly disapprove of the labor and management conference barring from discussion the main question, that is, the question of increased pay for the workers of our country.

We remain most sincerely,

W. G. KIDWELL.

(ED. NOTE—There were 27 other names attached.)

●

American Democracy Permits Coalition Ballots

Burbank, Calif.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Like many a worker I have been angry and disgusted at the way our representative—or rather the State Department's representative, Mr. Barnard, has been informing the Balkan countries that "American democracy doesn't permit a coalition ballot, that there must be separate ballots for each political group."

Anyone in New York City could go to the N. Y. Board of Elections and find in the records the ballot used in the city election of 1909 when Mayor Gaynor was elected. That was certainly a coalition ballot. In some 14 columns of 14 different political groups, his name appeared for mayor.

A photostatic copy should be taken of this and given publicity. Our so-called representative shouldn't be allowed to get away with such falsehoods.

JOHN M.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Science Notebook

Educational Horizons

by Peter Stone

"SCIENCE Belongs to the People" was the theme of one session at the recent Bookfair of the Jefferson School of Social Science. This center, which has educated thousands of adults in progressive, wide-awake citizenry, presented a stimulating panel discussion under the chairmanship of Iven Hurlinger, science instructor at the school, on the need for integrating science into society.

Dr. Bernard Jaffe, chairman of the Physics Department of James Madison High School, and author of the best sellers **Crucibles** and **Men of Science in America**, decried the gap between general knowledge and scientific advancement.

The physicist condemned pseudo-science and those who propound astrological myths. He said that this was attempting to saddle the electronic and atomic 20th century with the feudal concepts of the 16th.

Dr. Jaffe attacked the false claims of companies who sell their products on the basis of scientific half-truths, and cited an instance of advertising shoes, which spoke of "vitamin soles."

He recalled the excellent British tradition of having scientists lecture to the public. Faraday, Sir Humphrey Davy and the Braggs had mounted the public lecture platform to bring their work to the attention and understanding of the people. (This is also a tradition in Soviet science—and it is not unusual for abstruse lectures on mathematics or atomic structure to attract thousands of students.)

Dr. Jaffe asked that such lectures be started in America and suggested that social-minded scientists begin such a task. He also proposed that more newspapers start the practice of employing professionally equipped science writers.

Science is not a collection of facts and figures for Dr. Jaffe, as he has often indicated in his excellent books. He believes that science texts should show the influence of science upon society and vice-versa, and recommends the citizen-scientist approach for science textbook writers in line with Haldane-Bernal-Crowther and Hogben.

* * *

DR. ALEX NOVIKOFF, instructor of biology at Brooklyn College, presented a paper on Science for Young People. He placed the aim of science teaching as the understanding of cause and effect. Too often, in his opinion, is science taught as a collection of data, and not as a careful selection of facts in accordance with the historical growth of knowledge.

He found few science books for children which he could recommend. In his own field the biologist attacked books which humanized plants and animals. Dr. Novikoff said that this often made it difficult for students to understand evolutionary concepts, because they tended to apply human emotions and reactions to plants and animals.

Writers who prepare children's science books should have "a sound philosophical approach, and not attempt to distort, devitalize or dilute science." He found such works in the Soviet examples "How Man Became a Giant," by Ilin and Segal, and "Chemical Elements" by Nechaev. Novikoff called for simple material, highly illustrated, and his own work, "Climbing Our Family Tree" is an excellent example.

* * *

THE last speaker, Prof. Lewis Balamuth, recently employed on the Manhattan Project of the atombomb program, spoke on Atomic Power literature. He recommended the Pocket Book "The Atomic Age Opens" and Professor Smyth's report on "Atomic Energy."

He pointed out that unleashing atomic power did not in itself create a diplomatic crisis, but rather sharpened many problems that had been lying below the surface. Dr. Balamuth said that it was reactionary to keep the know-how on atombombs a secret—and would only cause an international atomic armaments race.

* * *

THE encouraging note in all discussions was the awakening of scientists to the dangers of atomic imperialism. Speaking as a science worker, he traced the lethargy of scientists recognizing the social implications of their work, and found it of tremendous importance that Associations of Atomic Scientists had challenged the Anglo-American shortsighted approach to the development of atomic power.

(Dr. Balamuth will analyze the scientific and social implications in a course at the Jefferson School next semester on "Atomic Power—Its History and Future.")

Slovenia--A Nation of 1,000,000 Heroes

by Ilya Ehrenburg

MOSCOW

ONE British journalist wrote recently that "Marshal Tito is the strongest in the backward districts of Yugoslavia. Wherever the population has tasted civilization it loathes the existing regime and expects aid from the West."

How emphatically Slovenia has given the lie to this slander!

Now in Slovenia, this progressive European country, you will not find a single party, faction or group which opposes the People's Front. The sentiments of the people are so clear that in most parishes Catholic priests violated church discipline and refused to announce the Bishop's anti-government message.

Old men living in the Slovenia mountains are the last illiterate persons in Slovenia. Ninety-eight percent of the population can read and write. Slovenia has a population of 1,100,000 only, yet this little country has 700 elementary and 50 secondary schools, and a total newspaper circulation of 500,000, i.e., one copy per two residents, children included.

Seventy percent of the villages have electricity. The country is covered with a dense net of good roads. There are numerous sanatoria and children's rest homes in the country.

At first glance it might seem that Slovenia is a Germanized country. The Hapsburg empire tried to Germanize Slovenia through schools, barracks, jails and corruption, but Slovenia survived.

Then Hitler appeared on the stage. The fascists resolved to destroy Slovenia once and for good. They proclaimed this advanced nation non-existent. The greater part of Slovenia was annexed to Germany, and the smaller part, including Ljubljana, was given away by Hitler as a present to the Duce.

The Germans burned all the Slovenian books in the country where the people did more reading than anywhere in Europe.

Hundreds of highlanders perished daily in the mountains in the struggle for liberty. Guerillas tirelessly fought the invaders.

* * *

I HAD a chance to watch touching processions in different villages: people were transferring the remains of dead heroes from the mountains. This took place on the eve of the Catholic holiday of All Saints.

The crowds, like an avalanche, were streaming down the mountain—soldiers, winegrowers, shepherds, old men, school children—carrying flags and bright autumn flowers. Black-bordered flags of mourning flew over the houses. Church bells tolled away and long guerilla songs rang through the valleys.

I visited Jesenica, the biggest Yugoslav iron and steel center. Nearly 50 percent of the blast furnaces are operating here.

Thirty thousand children from Bosnia are now taking a rest in Slovenia and the Slovenians have received them as if they were their own.

* * *

IT WOULD be a mistake to think that Slovenia is rich now. She was thoroughly plundered by the invaders. But even poor Slovenia becomes rich when her help is needed. More than 100,000 children from Bosnia will come during the year to Slovenia—a country with a population of slightly more than one million.

Slovenia defended herself, but the Slovenians say, "We shall have no rest until we know that all our brethren are free."

When a Slovenian hears the word "Trieste" his face darkens and he grows silent.

The worth of a nation cannot be gauged by simple arithmetic. There was a nation of 70,000,000 which demonstrated its spiritual and moral worthlessness.

The little Slovenian nation has great culture, a high degree of intelligence and a big heart. This nation cannot reconcile itself to the idea that the destiny of her brethren across the border be decided without her or against her.

Franco Helps U. S. Bankers Rob Spain

SELLS COUNTRY'S RICHES FOR SUPPORT AGAINST PEOPLE

By ANTONIO MIJE
Communist Deputy to Spanish Cortes

MEXICO CITY

United States economic collaboration with Franco's fascist regime in Spain has increased enormously during the last months. From April, 1944, to August, 1945, raw cotton totaling 102,304 tons was shipped to Spain. On Oct. 31 Franco announced that the U.S. Government had authorized Spain to purchase limited quantities of petroleum and its derivatives.

At the same time huge American companies have been sinking their claws deep into Spanish economy.

"Are the Americans the only ones profiting from the situation created in Spain by the common victory?" asked l'Economie, organ of top French finance circles, in an article on June 21.

The French weekly gave interesting details of American penetration in Spain.

An agreement between the Spanish-American Bank and the Urquifo-Vascongado Bank brought a section of Spanish heavy industry under American control, including the Naval Construction Society with a capitalization of 150,000,000 pesetas. Standard Oil of New Jersey took over German licenses and now controls the Spanish Petroleum Society.

More recently Franco authorities and American representatives agreed to re-equipment and electrification of Spanish railways, extension of telephone lines, development of aviation and construction of new landing fields, improvement of port installations, renovation of mining machines and tools and participation in some mining enterprises, notably potassium in the Barcelona area.

L'Economie concluded: "It concerns far-reaching enterprises which go beyond the sphere of economic life; they compromise and orient the country's foreign policy for many years to come, inasmuch as they make it tributary to North America."

SPAIN SACRIFICED

Franco's fascist regime, in an effort to save its skin, is running for help to American and British capital, agreeing to the exploitation of a part of Spain's riches under conditions extremely disadvantageous to national interests. For instance, Manuel Anar, Franco's Falangist counsellor in the Spanish Embassy in Washington, offered the rich Almaden mercury mines as payment for more solid relations with the White House.

We could cite many other facts to prove that the U.S. is creating powerful interests in Spain and so will not sit with folded arms when inevitable government changes take place.

Were President Truman disposed to put into practice his Navy Day statement about not recognizing any government imposed on any nation by outside force, he would already have broken all relations with Franco's fascist dictatorship. He would have stopped all economic protection and trade with Franco.

FASCIST GENERALS PLEASED

We are reliably informed that Spanish generals, main support of the dictatorship, are pleased by America's intensified economic support. They who served and helped Hitler against the United Nations are now prepared to serve American finance and industrial capital in order to maintain their domination over the Spanish people.

No strategic or military reasons can be used today to excuse continued diplomatic relations and strengthened economic ties with Franco. Capitalist circles in the United States are simply trying to benefit from the ruined state of Spanish economy, utilizing the traitors who usurped power in Spain.

Why is Franco's fascist dictatorship favored in contrast with the budding democracies in Bulgaria, Romania or Yugoslavia? Pressure of certain capitalist circles who hold the defense of their private interests above all else probably influences maintenance of relations with Franco, helping to keep the fascist dictatorship in power against the will of the millions and millions of Spaniards who fight for the re-establishment of the democratic Republic.

But Spanish economic interests, implicated in the crimes and catastrophes of the fascist dictatorship, fight to conserve their privileges. They make great concessions to American capital to prolong their economic and political domination at the cost of Spain's ruin.

We Spanish Republicans, regardless of party or religion, are fighting for all governments to break relations with the Franco dictatorship.

AN EDITORIAL

The Moment to Break with Franco

THE United States should have broken off relations with Francisco Franco's Spain a long time ago, but certainly the psychological moment has now arrived.

The State Department now has in its files the secret correspondence among Hitler, Mussolini and Franco. The State Department also has a full list of some 9,000 Nazi agents, who are now inside of Spain. Undoubtedly, there are tens of thousands more.

And from Hitler's own mouth, in one of his speeches to his Nazi commanders, we now have the confirmation that Germany considered the Spanish dictatorship as a "favorable factor" to itself in launching the second World War. That was contained in one of the documents made public at the Nuernberg trials.

There is no reason why Mr. Byrnes shouldn't make public the correspondence among the fascist dictators, and do that simultaneously with breaking off relations. Half a dozen Latin American countries are ready to break off with Franco; the position of the Soviet Union is well-known, and surely the new French government would come along with us also.

Such a move would cook Franco's goose. The Spanish peoples resistance movement could be relied upon to do the rest, and convert Spain from a nest of fascists into a bulwark of democracy in Europe.

This is the moment for Mr. Byrnes to act, and the American progressive and labor movement ought to tell him so with redoubled vigor.

The American Committee for Spanish Freedom is currently engaged in getting a million signatures behind Rep. John Coffee's resolution to break with Franco.

Let everybody get behind this campaign, and let the State Department know that unless it acts now, the United States stands condemned in the eyes of the world as the major bulwark of Franco's regime.

4,000,000 in South Africa Face Starvation Due to Gov't Policy

The Council on African Affairs yesterday warned of the danger of starvation facing 4,000,000 Africans in the Ciskei, Transkei and Northern Transvaal sections of the Union of South Africa.

A spokesman of the Council cited this condition as another idictment of the South African government's "white supremacy" policy.

The principal food item of the African is corn (called "mealies") because it is cheapest to buy. There has been a shortage of mealies crops for the last three years due in part to weather conditions, but more especially to the limitation of cultivatable land available to the Africans.

The government was charged with "dereliction of duty and culpable negligence" for not taking necessary steps to avoid the present famine conditions, though there was full knowledge of what was impending. No additional supply of grain was imported for African consumption, nor was there any curb placed upon the sale of mealies for feeding livestock and for making of beer by the municipal beer halls.

Nowak, 3 Others On Poland Trip

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—Four Polish-American leaders left here for Poland last week "with the aim of developing American-Polish friendship."

The delegation included State Sen. Stanley Nowak; State Rep. Vincent Klein of the CIO Auto Workers; Anthony Karczmarzyk, president of the Kosciusko League, and Henry Podolski, journalist.

The delegation will seek out the truth about conditions in Poland to counter more effectively the activities of American reaction and its Polish flunkeys "to sow distrust and smash traditional American-Polish friendship."

Truman Names Two Bankers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UP).—President Truman today nominated William McChesney Martin, former president of the New York Stock Exchange, to head the export-import bank and designated Maple T. Harl of Denver to be chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The men, both natives of Missouri, were named to succeed Leo T. Crowley who recently resigned both posts to return to private business as head of the Standard Gas and Electric Company.

Martin, who is 40, was born in St. Louis and was connected with the Federal Exchange in 1931. After serving as secretary of the Conway Committee to reorganize the Exchange, he rose to the Presidency in 1938. He held this position until he was drafted into the army as a private in 1941.

Harl, State Bank Commissioner of Colorado, is 52 and a veteran of the last war. He was born at Marshall, Mo., but wento into the banking business in Denver. He has served as state bank commissioner since 1939. Harl in 1937 served as national commander of the Disabled American Veterans.

Japanese Officer Admits Guilt In Drowning U. S. Prisoners

MANILA Nov. 26 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Shiyoku Kou, Japanese officer in charge of Luzon's war prisoner camp in late 1944, admitted today that the Japanese had packed 1,300 American prisoners of war into a Japanese vessel—later sunk by air attack—and dispatched it from Luzon without markings identifying it as a prison ship.

Two hundred of the prisoners drowned when the vessel, the Oroyuko Maru, was sunk in Subic Bay.

Kou testified at the war crimes trial of Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japanese Philippines commander. A Defense witness, Kou asserted that he inspected the Oroyuko Maru before sailing and found conditions sanitary.

In other testimony, he repeated that he inspected all war prisoner camps on Luzon personally and found conditions good and food given prisoners similar to the rations given Japanese soldiers. Kou testified that food conditions at internment camps were better than those for Japanese soldiers in Manila.

John Ohashi, Japanese civilian employee at the Santo Tomas internment camp outside Manila, admitted that Japanese military police came from elsewhere to Santo Thomas to beat up or take away internees.

Ohashi has been described by internees as friendly. He asserted that Japanese guards who attempted to lay hands on internees were slapped by their superior officers.

In supporting Kou's testimony, he said that internees were given movies regularly up to the time that allied bombing began in the vicinity of the camp.

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Tonight—Manhattan

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Philadelphia

PAT TOOHEY, speaker, 28th Anniversary U.S.S.R. Wed., Nov. 28th, 8 p.m. White Rock Baptist Church, 52nd & Arch Sts. Also, White Rock Gospel Singers. Adm. 28c. Ausp.: W. Phila. Clubs, C.P.

HEAR GEORGE MORRIS and Dave Davis on "Labor's Political Responsibility in Our Nation Today." Trade unionists cannot afford to miss this meeting. All others are welcome. Friday, November 30th, 8:15 p.m., Chris. J. Perry Hall, 1416 N. Broad St.

ATTENTION
Mt. Eden Club Members

The Marxist Study Group you asked for will meet for the first time tonight at 125 E. 170th St. It will begin promptly at 8:30 P.M. There will be 8 sessions.

All Members Are Urged to Attend

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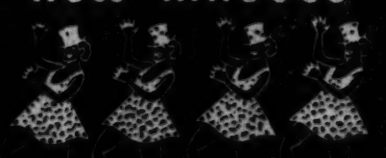

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Italian C.P. Opposes Orlando as Premier

ROME, Nov. 26 (UP).—Possibility that Vittorio Orlando might be named the next Premier of Italy suffered a severe setback tonight when Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary of the Communist Party, asserted that Communists were opposed to his appointment.

The Communist stand was contained in a formal statement issued by Togliatti after he had conferred with Communist leaders on discussions he held with Orlando today.

It was reported that the Socialist and Actionist Parties were about to issue similar statements, leaving Orlando for the time being without support from the major left wing parties of the six-party Committee of National Liberation.

Orlando talked today with seven Italian political leaders including Togliatti and Pietro Nenni, head of the Socialist Party. After the meeting Nenni said that "Orlando only wanted to know the point of view of the two Leftist parties in case he was charged with forming a cabinet."

GET FRENCH NATIONALIZATION PLAN TODAY

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UP).—Plans for nationalization of French credit and electrical power will be submitted to the cabinet tomorrow by Finance Minister Rene Pleven and the new Communist Minister of Industrial Production, Marcel Paul.

The plans will be submitted later to the Assembly, now scheduled to meet Thursday, for public discussion. It is believed both will be modified, as the Communist and Socialist parties have prepared their own drafts of the plans.

Argentine Unionists Urge Sanctions Against Peron Govt.

Current attacks against Jews and Catholics in Argentina are almost certainly inspired by non-Argentine, Nazi elements infiltrated from abroad, four Argentine labor leaders declared here yesterday.

The very people who spearheaded Nazi espionage during the war are in power in Argentine today and are plotting against world peace, the four told a press conference in the office of Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee an secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Francisco Perez Leiros, Ruben Iscaro, Julio Falasco and Antonio Cabrera—leaders of Argentina's illegal free trade unions and of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL)— were in New York on their way home from the Paris world labor conference.

Potofsky said the CIO wants ex-Ambassador Spruille Braden's words favoring democracy in Argentina to be implemented by economic sanctions against the Peron government. Such action requires participation of all American nations, he added, and England's agreement should be made a condition of the loan she seeks from us.

The Argentine delegates said economic sanctions would be highly welcome. They also expressed gratification that the International Labor Office conference had excluded phony labor delegates from Argentina, and urged exclusion of the Peron government from other international meetings.

IWO Visits Congressmen On Social Welfare Bills

Wireless to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Delegates to the International Workers Order conference today trekked up Capitol Hill to see their Congressmen on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill, S. 1050, and the WMD new health service bill, S. 1606.

They found Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, hedging on S. 1050 while admitting it was the only major legislative matter in the committee. George passed the buck to the House Ways and Means Committee.

Dave Greene, IWO executive secretary who spoke with George, pointed out that the people's health needs come first on the legislative calendar, and that the welfare of war veterans is bound up in both bills.

"We insist on priority considerations of these measures," he said.

A New York delegation visiting Reps. Donald L. O'Toole and John J. Delaney, both Democrats, of the House Rules Committee heard that both Congressmen would vote for the social security measure but that they were not prepared to state their position on the new health bill, which is based on President Truman's proposed health program.

ALP To Be Clothing Depots for Spain Aid

Councilman elect Eugene P. Connolly, secretary of the Manhattan Committee of the American Labor Party, today announced that the 33 borough clubs will the clothing collection depots for the Spanish Refugee Appeal.

"We must aid them now as we must assist in the struggle to rid the Spanish people of Francoism, and the world of the potential breeding place of a rebirth of Nazism and fascism," Connolly urged.

Bilbo Violated Oath, Impeach Him, Jewish War Vets Demand

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 26.—Impeachment of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi was demanded yesterday as the Jewish War Veterans of the United States concluded a three day encampment.

In a resolution adopted by 1,000 delegates, Bilbo's ouster was asked on the ground that he has "violated his oath of office by utterances, writings and actions tending to divide the people," and that he has violated the first ten Constitutional amendments.

In another resolution, both Bilbo and Rep. John E. Rankin of the House's un-American investigating committee were accused of using the floors of Congress to express "sentiments which were un-American and intended to create racial and religious prejudices." The House of Representatives was called on to prevent future occurrences.

During the encampment, held at the Chelsea Hotel here, the JWV also demanded: an end to the White Paper on Palestine; liberalization of American immigration laws; denial of privileges of the GI Bill of Rights to colleges indulging in racial and religious bias; full support of U. S. committments to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and passage of a federal law outlawing anti-Semitism. The organization condemned groups organized by anti-Semites.

Maj. Maxwell Cohen of Boston, veteran of both world wars, was elected national president, and Mrs. Alice Gilman of Malden, Mass., was named national president of the women's auxiliary.

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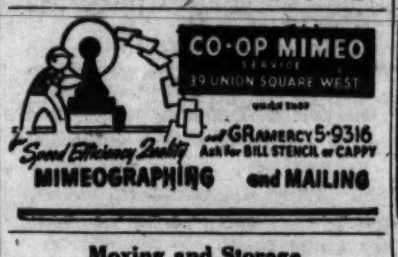

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The LOW DOWN

Only Miracle Can Aid Navy Lick Cadets

By Nat Low

There seems to be little doubt about the outcome of Saturday's big game between Army and Navy. A man would have to be slightly whacky to pick the Middies over the Cadets—this year, anyway.

About the only way Navy can win is by drawing the Missouri flush up against the goal-line. Even then, it would be no guarantee against Blanchard running right through Big Mo.

• • •

Blanchard and Glenn Davis have hogged so much of the spotlight, what is often overlooked is the mighty Cadet line.

Watching the seven block busters in action one is forced to wonder why we needed tanks to win the war.

Coulter, Fuson, Poole, Nemetz et al would have been even money to crash the Seigfried Line all by themselves.

Of course, we're kidding.

They would have needed a little help.

• • •

Naturally, a miracle can happen and Navy may win.

See what the Rangers did in Detroit Sunday night? They beat the Wings 4-1, for their first victory over that team in the Motor City since Christmas night 1942.

Anything can happen after that.

• • •

A reader from Washington writes that he agrees with our labelling Larry MacPhail a two cent character but wants to know it that isn't 100 percent more than he is worth and aren't we helping inflation by boosting prices so?

• • •

Another reader, from Philadelphia, comes in with this:

"Army beat Penn 61-0. Penn then turned around and walloped Cornell 59-6. . . . What I want to know is, does that put Cornell in CCNY's class or does it place Army on a par with the great Chicago Bear team of 1941 which beat the Redskins in the playoff game, 73-0?"

Your guess is as good as mine, although I'd lean to the latter choice.

• • •

Yank Magazine a few weeks back joined the chorus of those applauding the signing of Jackie Robinson with a full page spread. . . On the West Coast, incidentally, where Jackie established his fame as an athlete, the papers were in solid accord on Jackie's ability to make the big time.

• • •

Captain Jim Braddock, who once held the heavyweight title after beating Maxie Baer, received his honorable discharge from the Army at Fort Dix yesterday after more than three years with the Army Transportation Corps. He spent more than 11 months overseas at Honolulu and Saipan.

One of the first things Braddock did upon getting out was to blast Gene Tunney's prediction that the Louis-Conn return fight would set boxing back thirty years.

Said Jim, "I don't agree. True, they have both been in the service for three years, but they have enough time to get into shape before June and they'll both be ready. It should be a good fight."

He also likes Conn's chances because of Billy's edge in age.

• • •

It used to be Mara weather that blessed the pro grid Giants with huge crowds but now it is just plain Mara luck. With the poorest Giant team in many, many years, (five defeats and two victories) the Giants will probably turn 'em away the next two weeks for they face the Philly Eagles and the Washington Redskins, who are now tied for the Eastern Division lead.

The luck of the Irish it used to be called.

Taliaferro on All-Big Ten UP 'Eleven'

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (UP).—Undefeated Indiana, conference champion, and Ohio State, last year's winner, dominate the United Press' 1945 All-Big Ten football team, placing three men each on the first team in comparison to two for Purdue and Northwestern and one for Michigan.

Indiana's undefeated, once-tied Hoosiers, who won their first Big Ten football championship Saturday, placed Ted Kluzewski at a first-team end position, war veteran Pete Pihos at quarterback and their 18-year-old Negro freshman running sensation George Taliaferro, at a halfback spot.

The First Team:

End—Max Morris, Northwestern, sophomore.

Tackle—Russell Thomas, Ohio State, junior.

Guard—James Lecture, Northwestern, freshman.

Center—Harold Watts, Michigan, junior.

Guard—Warren Amling, Ohio State, Junior.

Tackle—Tom Hughes, Purdue, senior.

End—Ted Kluszewski, Indiana, Sophomore.

Quarterback—Pete Pihos, Indiana, junior.

Halfback—George Taliaferro, Indiana, freshman.

Halfback—Edward Cody, Purdue, senior.

Fullback—Ollie Cline, Ohio State, sophomore.

The 1945 team dosn't rank with some of the powerhouse aggregations of the past. Amling is an exceptional lineman and stands among the Big Ten's great guards of all time. Pihos and Kluszewski are two others. But the line isn't filled with the great performers from end to end that have been selected for the honor in the past.

From the Press Box

DiMag Hopes Legs Will Hold Up, Likes 46 Yanks

by Phil Gordon

Joe DiMaggio, clad in a gray herringbone suit, slung a leg over the chair. "What'll I hit next year?" he asked. "Well, I'll answer that one after I've had a week's practice down south next February." Joe pointed to his lean long legs. "They're what matters. You see, I haven't played a game of ball since 1944. And it's going to take some time to find out whether the pins'll hold me up."

Joe explained that he had played in "between 75 and 90 games" in the Army before stomach ulcers sent him to the hospital. "I must have hit around .450," he added. "You see, the average play in the Army was around Class A. No, I never played in Class A leagues, so I was probably hitting a good hundred points over my big league average that year.

"The hitting was ahead of the pitching in the Army. Funny thing, though, the best pitcher we had in our Army-Navy World Series at Honolulu was a 19-year-old kid by the name of Don Hodges, who had never played above Class D. He won a 1-0 ten inning game and pitched another one in which he gave just one run. He is in the Yankee chain, but I understand that the Red Sox and some other teams are after him. He hasn't much of a fast ball, but he has plenty of curves and know-how."

Joe says that every ball player who stayed away from the game for a year or more must find himself again and that in some cases it will be no easy job. "Buddy Hassett, for instance, played no ball for three years. He was on active duty in the Navy. As for me, well I'm underweight still. My stomach trouble has been cured but I only weigh 193. My best weight is 202, although I weighed 212 in 1937 when I came up to the Yankees and that was a pretty good year, wasn't it?"

The Army has changed Joe from a taciturn youth to a self-possessed young man. He will return to Yankee Stadium next spring a veteran, 31 years old, and like all veterans he is already keeping an eye on promising young prospects. "The best young ball player I saw is now a Yankee. His name is Charlie Silveri and he looks to me like a coming great catcher.

Joe, under the major league agreement on postwar player contracts, re-signed with the Yankees for his old salary of $42,000, a sum second only to that of Hank Greenberg's yearly stipend. He has made two important changes in his personal life. First, he has decided to live in New York City instead of San Francisco in the future, despite the fact that he owns a restaurant on Fisherman's Wharf. Second, he is reunited with his wife, the former Dorothy Arnold, and their child.

So the DiMaggios will start South about Jan. 10 to prepare for Joe's resumption of his career as a slugging batter and marvelous fielder. "I'm leaving early," Joe explains "because I can't get too much exercise. And also because I want to be settled with my family for a while. The housing shortage is pretty tough down there I hear—I haven't got a house in St. Petersburg yet. . . ."

Joe recalls that he saw quite a few Yankees in the course of the Honolulu games in '44. "Dickey managed the team. Rizzuto and Gordon were playing and I met Silvestri in the South Pacific. Say, we Yanks are going to look pretty good next year!"

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Alma Dettinger, News
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
WOR—Morning Matinee
WJZ—Home Edition
WABC—A Woman's Life—Play
WMCA—News; Studio Orchestra
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—Talk—Victor Lindlahr
WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—Richard Maxwell, News
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
12:15-WEAF—Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Merchant Marine Orchestra
WOR—News; Answer Man
WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF—Music of Manhattan
WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Musical Appetizer
WJZ—Richard Strout, News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—Constance Bennett—Talk
WABC—Ma Perkins
WMCA—Inquiring Parent
1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Songs; Paula Stone, Interview
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healys
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Road of Life—Sketch
WMCA—Studio Orchestra

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy, News
WABC—Two on a Clue
WQXR—News; Concert Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Kenny Baker, Songs
WJZ—Ethel and Albert—Sketch
WABC—Perry Mason—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Women in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
WQXR—Request Program
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
WABC—Time to Remember
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News; Request Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WABC—Off the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—John Gambling

RADIO

WMCA—570 Ke.	WEVD—1330 Ke.
WEAF—660 Ke.	WNEW—1130 Ke.
WOR—710 Ke.	WLIB—1190 Ke.
WJZ—770 Ke.	WHN—1050 Ke.
WNYC—830 Ke.	WOV—1290 Ke.
WABC—880 Ke.	WINY—1480 Ke.
WINS—1000 Ke.	WQXR—1560 Ke.

WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—What's On Your Mind?
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Sing Along Club
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—Better Half—Quiz
WJZ—Jack Berch Show
WABC—House Party
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Bride and Groom
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
WOR—News; Food Forum
WABC—Hal Winters, Songs
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Feature Story
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—School of the Air
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WMCA—Let's Listen to a Story
WQXR—Today in Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Captain Midnight
WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Bandstand Music
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Tom Mix
WJZ—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
WQXR—Man About Town—Sue Read

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner
WMCA—News; Talk
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Man on the Street
WJZ—Here's Morgan
WABC—Edwin C. Hill
6:30-WOR—Fred Vandeventer, News
WJZ—News; Sports Talk
WABC—Carol Brice, Contralto
WMCA—Racing Results
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Cal Tinney
WABC—The World Today—News
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Raymond Swing
WABC—Jack Smith Show
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Alfredo Seville, Songs
7:30-WEAF—Barry Fitzgerald Show
WOR—Arthur Hale
WJZ—County Fair
WABC—Concert Orchestra
WMCA—Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Spotlight Music
7:45-WOR—Sports—Bill Brandt
WMCA—Dinah Shore Records
WHN—Johannes Steel
8:00-WEAF—Johnny Presents
WOR—Leave It to Mike
WJZ—Lum 'n' Abner
WABC—Big Town
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WJZ—Steel Wage Controversy
8:30-WEAF—A Date With Judy—Comedy
WOR—The Falcon—Play
WJZ—Alan Young Show
WABC—Theater of Romance
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy—Comedy
WOR—William Lang, News
WJZ—Lombardo Orchestra
WABC—Inner Sanctum—Play
WMCA—News; Business Forum
WQXR—Report From Japan—Frank L. Kluckhohn, William H. Lawrence at Times Hall
9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
9:30-WEAF—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—American Forum
WJZ—The Doctors Talk It Over
WABC—This Is My Best
WMCA—New World A'Coming
9:45-WJZ—Hank D'Amico's Jazz Sextet
WQXR—Salon de Musique
9:55-WJZ—News Reports
10:00-WEAF—Bob Hope Show
WJZ—Concert Time
WABC—Jo Stafford, Songs; Lawrence Brooks, Baritone
10:15-WOR—Don't Be a Sucker
10:30-WEAF—Hildegarde, Songs
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Choice of the Week—Bert Bachrach
WABC—Congress Speaks
WMCA—Frank Kingdon
WQXR—Air de Ballet
10:45-WJZ—Never Forget—Drama
WABC—Behind Scenes at CBS
WMCA—Musical Encores
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WABC, WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Music; Talk
WQXR—News; Symphony Hour
11:05-WJZ—William S. Gailmor
11:30-WOR—Talk—Joseph Curran
WMCA—Seattle Symphony Orchestra
12:00-WEAF, WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WOR—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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Clear, Persuasive New Book Deals With Lesson of Germany

By SAMUEL SILLEN

How did fascism come to Germany and why was it embraced by the German people? This question has been widely debated, more often with heat than light. I have read a dozen books on the subject, listened to scores of passionate polemics, witnessed the breaking up of beautiful friendships. But never have I read so clear and persuasive an exposition as **The Lesson of Germany: A Guide to her History**, by Gerhart Eisler, Albert Norden and Albert Schreiner. (International Publishers, $2.25).

These authors are exceptionally well qualified to write this guide to Germany's history, for they were long active in the German labor movement. When they discuss German political events of the twenties and early thirties they do so at first hand. They have studied German reaction by struggling against it.

It is not my intention here to write a detailed review of this book, since James S. Allen will do so in the next issue of The Worker. I shall merely indicate some of its highlights.

REJECT RACE THEORY

What especially characterizes The Lesson of Germany is a rigorously scientific approach. The authors reject the inverted race theory that Germans as such are biologically disposed toward fascism. And on the other hand they repudiate the apologetic view that the German people were not responsible for fascism, that they were the pitiable victims of circumstance.

To understand the Germany of our time it is necessary to understand the entire political and economic history of that country. The book therefore properly begins with the sixteenth century and the German Reformation, traces the story of the Peasant War, the development and role of Prussia and Prussianism in the creation of the German state. In subsequent chapters it portrays Imperial Germany in World War I, the Revolution and Counter-Revolution following the war, the failings of the Weimar Republic, Hitler's rise to power, and the war record of Nazi barbarism.

The main theme of this history is **the failure of Germany to achieve a genuine democratic revolution. At each crucial stage of German development reaction triumphed. "All the classes," write the authors, "whose historic task it was to make Germany a modern forward-looking nation, free of all feudal remains, of reactionary decay and centuries old superstitions, abdicated. The bourgeoisie, which in other lands became the driving force in the assault on feudalism and its reactionary ideology and the prime mover in the creation of a modern nation, arrived late on the scene in Germany.**

"And fearful of the working class from its inception, it betrayed democracy and the ideas of its most advanced thinkers. The German bourgeoisie early became a class that fought against its own workers and peasants and against other peoples, using the whole arsenal of reactionary methods and traditions so characteristic of German history. Its dominant sections combined all the lusts and evils of modern robber-imperialism with the brutal, predatory spirit of historical Prussianism."

ON THE WORKING CLASS

Nor was the workingclass able to fulfill the bourgeois democratic revolution, let alone the social revolution. The authors do not attempt to blink the fact that this class, after a period of ascension, increasingly became corrupted by German imperialism. And they describe with timely effect and in detail the way in which that class was betrayed and split by the Social Democrats.

At the same time these writers do not, as so many recent philistines, ignore the vital and valid elements in German tradition. From the Peasant War through the underground movement in this war (which the authors do not seek to exaggerate), there have been Germans and especially the followers of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, who fought and fought bravely for democratic ideas. So that this book is a story of struggle, even though the pattern is losing struggle and this comes as a welcome relief to the one-sided, undynamic histories of the Vansittart school.

Nor fortunately, will it make American readers feel complacently superior. For in placing the stress on class relationships in German history, the authors properly emphasize the role of the monopolists and imperialists. And every American who not only has eyes but uses them to see with will draw major lessons in this respect.

The German imperialists not only have their counterparts but their co-workers here. The American working class is not historically "fated" to be exempt from the corrupting enticements of an American Century in which we shall all reap the "benefits" of world domination. What is true, we feel after reading this book, is that we have healthier conditions for struggle against fascism, and healthier traditions to sustain that struggle. But it is only through struggle that we can avoid the disastrous consequences of the drive for unlimited power which exists as surely in our own as it does in the German bourgeoisie.

As to the German future, the authors avoid both pious hope and unqualified pessimism. They state the alternatives. The decisive national tasks of Germany, without which no single forward step can be taken, is the unconditional eradication of Nazism, militarism, and imperialism. The "historic law of the reactionary classes of Germany" reveals that these classes will do everything to turn Germany again into a strong imperialist power. And so long as these classes exist Germany will remain a "festering source of danger for the rest of the world."

Whether the Germans will completely break with their reactionary past only the future will tell. But the authors believe that "of all the classes and groups in Germany, the reorganization of the German working class, the re-education of the German workers, holds out the greatest promise of success."

The Lesson of Germany contains a rich store of facts, but at the same time does not get bogged down in elaborate detail. One of the great merits of this book is its clarity—clarity with respect to central thesis, organiation, and style. Written with a grasp of dialectic method and a sober understanding of the urgency of the issues, **The Lesson of Germany** is a book that everybody concerned about the world today will want to read and study carefully. It would have been welcome at any time during the past several years. It is especially welcome today.

Beatrice Pearson has a leading role in John Van Druten's new play "The Mermaids Singing," which opens at the Empire Theatre on Nov. 28.

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2 Crime Pictures--The Facts vs. The Press

By HARRY RAYMOND

Deeply concerned over current reports in a section of the press of a mounting New York City crime wave, the Daily Worker yesterday went to the office of Manhattan District Attorney Frank S. Hogan to get the low-down.

We had been advised through columns of the **World-Telegram, Journal-American** and **Daily News** that our fair city is in the throes or a rampage of murder, robbery, arson, larceny, mayhem and rape unequaled anytime anywhere. The solution, according to these daily journals, is police, more police—with curfews and special repressive measures being clamped on the city's economically blighted areas.

DA'S PICTURE

But the District Attorney's records present a considerably different picture.

Manhattan's highest crime record in the past seven years was chalked up in 1939 when 3,460 persons were indicted on felony counts. And that year the press made no reference to a crime wave.

Crime figures for the first ten months of 1945 show a total of 2,730 persons indicted for felonies in Manhattan. This is a slight increase over the first ten months of 1944, when 2,387 felony indictments were handed down. There were 2,814 felony indictments in Manhattan in the twelve months of 1944.

Yet the actual percentage of indictments for major crimes was greater in the pre-war years of 1938, 1939, 1940 and in the war years 1941 and 1942.

The number of indicted crimes then went on the down curve in 1943 and 1944. These were war years when the Police Department was sharply reduced by the military draft. So the shortage of policemen does not seem to represent a major factor in sending the crime curve up.

Here are the official Manhattan statistics:

1938	3,391	felony indictments
1939	3,460	" "
1940	3,291	" "
1941	3,414	" "
1942	3,361	" "
1943	2,850	" "
1944	2,814	" "
1945	2,730*	" "

* 1st 10 months.

These Manhattan crime figures represent fairly accurately the crime rate throughout the city for the past seven years. They are especially significant because they include Harlem, the large Negro community which is being unjustly vilified by the crime wave stories in the reactionary press.

Harlem, along with the rest of Manhattan, can boast of a decrease of criminal activity during the past seven years.

The slight increase in crime this year over 1944 is naturally something to give concern to the entire city. Its causes and remedies must be sought. But distorted stories in the press, which fail to reveal the real state of affairs, stories which suppress true figures, stir up much sound and fury but present no crime preventive measures.

Much of the effort of the reactionary press in stirring up the current crime hysteria is obviously an effort to take the heat off the Police Department for wanton police shootings of innocent Negroes in Harlem and a general police reign of terror against the Negro people.

Charges, such as those hurled yesterday in Congress by Rep. Donald L. O'Toole, that Mayor LaGuardia has brought the city to a "chaotic stage" of crime by failing to enlarge the Police Department are not designed to combat lawlessness.

An adequate Police Department under progressive leadership, as advocated by the Mayor, will have the support of all law-abiding citizens.

But there are bigger problems than this to be attacked to keep down crime in the postwar period. Action to secure jobs and adequate wages for all, especially for returning war veterans, housing for the people, medical and health aid, recreation and equal treatment socially and economically of all people regardless of race, creed or color—this is the need of the hour to prevent crime and degeneration among our citizenry.

The surprising feature of the present social situation—revealed by official crime statistics—is that the rate of lawlessness today is lower than it was in 1939.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 26 (UP).—Nicholas Fonkin, 15, of Brooklyn, told police today that he put the muzzle of a .22 pistol to the head of his 16-year-old girl friend, Susan Scanta, and "accidentally" pulled the trigger, killing her.

Fonkin, arrested here last night with his friend, leonard Funkowski, 16, impressed local police with being "just like any other young kid in a lot of trouble."

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, November 27, 1945

CIO Begins 1-Week Strike at Ward's

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (UP).—CIO employes of Montgomery Ward and Company today began the first of a series of week-long walkouts to "point out to the public the unfair labor policy which Wards has pursued."

Leonard Levy, executive vice-president of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes, CIO, said the "demonstration" work stoppage was called following the failure of Sewell Avery, Wards board chairman, to agree to arbitration of disputed contract issues.

Sewell W. Avery, company board chairman, conferred for most of the day with his board of directors. No announcement was forthcoming immediately concerning the dispute, which came after the union asked Wards to agree to arbitrate the dispute by selecting an arbitrator from a list submitted by the URWDSE.

Among those suggested to the union were President Truman, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Eric Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce or an official of the American Arbitration Assn.

The union said almost 90 percent of the 8,800 employes in the Chicago branch of Wards were observing picket lines.. It said activities in the general offices, mail order house and retail store here were "well crippled." Two thousand were reported out at the Albany, N. Y., plant, 12 of 24 in Barre, Vt., and union leaders said union members would walk out tomorrow in Detroit, Dearborn and Royal Oak, Mich. Workers of the Fort Dodge, Ia., plant did strike. Properties scheduled to be affected were units in Denver, Colo.; Amsterdam and Jamaica, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo.

Previously in the long Wards-CIO battle—marked by strikes, court rulings and two government seizures—the union had offered to withdraw requests for union shop and dues checkoff.

Remaining issues included demands for a 15-cent an hour wage increase, establishment of an hourly 65-cent minimum and arbitration.

Reindict Pound For Treason

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UP).—A Federal Grand Jury today reindicted Ezra Pound, 60-year-old American poet, on charges of committing 19 acts of treason as an expatriate in Rome when this country was at war with Italy.

The charges are based on broadcasts Pound made in Italy during the war.

The justice Department promised that he would be brought to trial before the U. S. District Court here as soon as possible.

Pound originally was indicted on treason charges in July, 1943. The new bill, more detailed, lists names of witnesses brought here from Italy to testify.

Nine pages long, the new indictment contains one count alleging 19 overt acts of treason. It cites seven specific dates between Sept. 11, 1942 and May 15, 1943 on which Pound allegedly made recordings in Rome for broadcasts over the Rome Radio. The broadcasts were described as treasonable. Pound also was charged with making similar recordings before employes of Rome radio.

Clerical Party Wins 50% of Austria Vote

VIENNA, Nov. 26 (UP).—The Conservative People's Party, polled about 50 percent of popular votes and emerged the dominant party from Austria's Sunday elections, virtually complete returns showed today.

Ballots for all but one province showed that the Socialists, second strongest party, received about 45 percent of the total, and the Communists about five percent.

Austria uses the proportional representation system. Under it, the People's Party will have a slight majority in parliament. Socialists will have about 76 of the 165 seats in the upper House and the Communists perhaps two or three. The same proportion is expected to be maintained in the Lantag, or lower House of Parliament.

Official Austrian circles in London said that at 1 p.m. (EWT), approximate totals were People's Party, 1,500,000 votes, Socialists 1,300,000 and Communists 146,000.)

The **Volksstime**, official organ of the Austrian Communist Party, said in an editorial this morning that "We are democrats and so do not say anythng against the results of the election."

"We lost the battle, but are only beginning the fight for Austria, and we will win," the editorial continued.

Socialists held a majority in the city of Vienna, although by a smaller margin than before the war.

Highest Communist balloting was in the province of Carinthia in southeast Austria, in the British occupation zone. There the Communists gained nine percent of the ballots and were assured of a seat in Parliament. Slovenes — whom Yugoslavia seeks to incorporate into the Slovene state—voted almost solidly pro-Communist.

Leopold Figl, chairman of the Catholic People's Party told a group of American correspondents that negotiations to form a new government will begin among the three major parties—the People's Party, the Socialists and the Communists —Wednesday.

Management Delegates Offer Proposal for Curb on Strikes

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Management representatives at the Labor-Management conference today presented their first collective tentative bid for Congress to pass anti-strike legislation.

They asked for a "50-day pre-strike cooling off period" and proposed empowering the President, "in cases where a national emergency is involved, or national health or safety is endangered," to appoint a fact-finding commission to hear both sides of a dispute. They said nothing about opening the company's books for a public look-see.

The proposal also includes provisions for the states. It provides for 10 days' notice to the governor and if the governor thought a strike or lockout "would constitute a public emergency or endanger the health or safety of the public" he would call for a fact-finding commission, to be appointed by the chief jurist of the state. Such commissions would get 30 days to collect and make public facts. For still another another 10 days the parties would be required to "cool off."

Management's spokesman, M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, cited the Railway Labor Act as a sample of what can be accomplished by fact-finding. For 20 years there has not been a railroad strike, said Clement.

Dr. George Taylor, conference secretary, in answering reporters' questions, stated that "In the thirties there was no trouble in getting the books of the companies, because they wanted wage reductions."

The proposal comes in what is probably the last week of the conference, with the anti-labor, restrictive Hobbs bill and Arends amendments slated to come before Congress next week.

Philip Murray, president of the CIO again asked the committee to consider his anti-discrimination resolutions. On motion of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, it was put over until tomorrow, because of the absence of AFL president William Green and vice-president Matthew Woll.

Murray also demanded action on his wage resolution but to no avail.

UNO Body Elects

LONDON, Nov. 26 (UP).—The preparatory commission of the United Nations Organization today elected Colombian delegate, Eduardo Zuleta Angel, as permanent chairman.

Contrast GI Aid Here With Allies

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Bernard M. Baruch, White House adviser for many years, reported today that benefits for American GI's are on the whole "more liberal" than in other countries—but he also pointed to some glaring exceptions.

Baruch added the caution that his comparison was made without allowances for differences in living costs and purchasing power in the various countries. He revealed his study of veterans' benefits in a letter to Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo), chairman of a Senate Finance subcommittee on Veterans' legislation.

A "striking exception" in the relatively high level of benefits paid by this country, according to Baruch, is in mustering out pay. The United States was last on the list, with the other five countries studied, Canada, New Zealand, Great Britain and Australia and Union of South Africa, paying substantially more.

While an American GI with three years service including two years overseas would be limited to a top of $300, his Canadian buddy would get $611, New Zealand would pay $596, Great Britain $383, Australia $375, Union of South Africa $336.

'Anti-Comintern' Pact Was Aimed Against U.S., Says Hull

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—So ill that he could testify only an hour today, former Secretary of State Cordell Hull again proved the strongest witness the Pearl Harbor investigating committee has heard as he defended the Roosevelt war policy against the isolationists.

Dealing with the cry that America's firm answer on Nov. 26, 1941, to the arrogant Japanese note was a war "ultimatum," Hull said the Japanese themselves had called our note an "ultimatum."

They used this term after Pearl Harbor when they sought to justify their aggression.

America's reply did not accept the Japanese demand that we should furnish them unlimited oil—to use against us later, said Hull. Nor did it accept their policy of continuing aggression. But it did offer the Japanese a policy of friendship and peace. It was not an ultimatum.

Hull seemed to regain his old figure for a few minutes as he denounced the Japanese-German alliance that began with the signing of the anti-Comintern pact in 1936 as a "bandit" alliance directed primarily against the United States.

President Roosevelt and he himself, Hull declared, were ever conscious of the existence of this tie-up of the two treacherous aggressors.

America's foreign policy, however, was weakened by the division of American opinion. Without calling the isolationists by that name, he frequently dealt with the internal opposition here to a firm policy against the enemies who were moving toward an attack on this country.

Because of the Japanese danger, Hull said he supported the policy of keeping the fleet in the Pacific instead of withdrawing it to our shores, as the Japanese (and the isolationists) had urged.

Admiral Richardson was among those urging this course on the President. He had so told the committee. But Hull did not comment on his testimony directly.

Hull is expected to testify again tomorrow.